The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

AMNESTY AND JEFF DAVIS—MR. RANDALL'S SHAM ECONOMY—A SHALLOW DEVICE EXPOSED—THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—There is an effort to induce Mr. Randall to accept Mr. Blaine's amendment to his Amnesty bill, with the exception against Jeff Davis struck out, and to call a suspension of the rules on it on Monday morning. Mr. Blaine's bill is regarded as the best that has ever been drawn to secure general amnesty, since it requires nothing beyond the taking of an oath of allegiance. It has been accepted as correct in principle, and entirely unobjectionable by such representatives of the South as Senator Gordon, and if Mr. Randall should adopt it, modified as above noted, the vote would be almost, if not quite, unanimous in the House. The proposition to continue to make a martyr and hero of Jeff Davis by excluding him from the operations of the law does not meet with much favor, and striking out that feature of the bill would not lose it many votes.

When the President's annual Message was read in the House Mr. Randall had an order made to exclude it from the printed report of the House proceedings for the reason that it would be inserted in the report of the Senate proceedings. Mr. Randall knew that the practice has been not to insert the annual Message in the printed proceedings of both branches of Congress, and his motion was a transparent effort to impress the country with the belief that the strictest economy was to be practiced in every detail. In view of Mr. Randall's conduct in this instance, it is worthy of notice that the *Record* of yesterday contained thirty-three columns of matter, most of it rule and figure work, which is paid for at double the ordinary rates of composition, inserted on motion of Mr. O'Brien, Democrat, of Maryland. This matter is made up of speeches delivered to the negroes of this city at various times from numerous curbstones by an eccentric character who styles himself the champion of the working men of this district. The cost of printing this paper will exceed that of printing the last seven annual Messages of the President in the *Record*, and yet Mr. Randall offered no objection to this extravagance.

The Committee on Appropriations was in session all day, and nearly or quite completed the preparation of the Military Academy Bill, which will be reported on Monday. The Consular and Diplomatic Bill will probably be ready at the same time, as also the Pension Bill. In the Military Academy Bill there has been a slight reduction from the estimates, but any disposition which was manifested to reduce the number of Cadets or make other sweeping changes, has been suppressed. The pay of Cadets has been cut down from $500 to $450 a year, and Professors' allowances of all kinds have been cut off, leaving them only their salaries of $3,500. Some other changes of this kind have been made, but the aggregate of reduction is not large. The Post Office bill has been referred to a subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. Holman, Blount, and Waldron. The most important bills have not yet received any attention in full committee. The work is very much behind, partly owing to the inexperience of the Democratic members of the committee, none of whom were ever on an appropriation committee before.

There is some talk that during the session an arrangement may be made between the Government and the Pacific Railroad by which the latter will repay to the Treasury, in definite annual sums, the interest which the Government has failed to secure through the courts. It is in the interest of the railroad company that some provision be made for the liquidation of this claim of the Government, which will become valid when the time of the bonds has expired, and if not extinguished by some means, the stock of the road would become of little value. It is likely that the road will agree to a fair adjustment.

The appropriation of a million and a half for the Centennial meets with encouragement from all sides and is likely enough to pass on Monday by a two-thirds vote. There is a little disposition manifested from the South to place the Amnesty bill ahead and insist upon its passage before they will vote for the Centennial measure. Except for danger of complications of this kind, the appropriation might be regarded as certain to pass on Monday.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SENATE.

FURTHER POSTPONEMENT OF THE CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Senate was in session but a few minutes to-day, and there was little business transacted. Indeed it was the dullest day of what has been thus far an exceedingly dull session. The consideration of the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in relation to the President *pro tem.* of the Senate, was postponed until Monday, and Senator Morton gave notice that he would on that day also call up his resolutions to investigate the Mississippi election, and address the Senate in their support. Senator Thurman will reply to Senator Morton, as will Senators Bayard, Gordon, and others; and the proposition is likely to cause considerable debate and create some feeling before it is decided.

EXTRACTS FROM THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, made yesterday by Senator Morton, has just been printed. Although the conclusions have already been announced, the following extracts may be of general interest:

The committee did not understand that they were called upon to report upon any question of propriety or expediency in proceeding to an election of a President *pro tempore* for the Senate on the day named in the resolution, but to inquire into the character and tenure of that officer. The language of the Constitution designates the Speaker as an officer of the House, and as he is chosen by the House he sustains the same relation to that body which the President *pro tempore* does to the Senate. The committee did not think it necessary to extend the argument to prove the President *pro tempore* is an officer of the Senate. It appears that Mr. Jefferson's proposition that the office of President *pro tempore* of the Senate is determined at the meeting of the Senate after the first recess is not only not sustained by the usage of the Senate but is overwhelmingly contradicted by it. The four instances referred to, sustaining Mr. Jefferson's theory, have been reversed by the unbroken usage of the Senate from 1803 down to the present time. The committee, therefore, assume the rule to be well established that the President *pro tem.* of the Senate, chosen at the expiration of one session, does not cease to be such with the beginning of the next, but continues until the Vice President appears and takes the chair, or until the President *pro tem.* shall himself fail to appear in the Senate and take the chair, and thus require another to be elected, or until the term of office as Senator of the President *pro tem.* shall have expired.

The committee are of opinion that the death of the Vice President does not have the effect in any way to change the tenure of office of the President *pro tem.* It is true that under the act of 1792 the President *pro tem.* is, upon the death of the Vice President, placed in the line of immediate succession to the performance of the duties of the President in case of the death, resignation, or inability of that officer, but as yet the duties of the President *pro tem.* are in no wise changed. The President *pro tem.* and the other officers of the Senate are at all times under the control of the Senate, and may be changed at its pleasure.

TROUBLESOME DEMOCRATS.

THE MAJORITY SIDE OF THE HOUSE GREATLY DISTURBED BY THE LOUISIANA CONSERVATIVES—THE OPPOSITION TO THE WHEELER COMPROMISE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Democratic members of the House are very much disturbed by the temper manifested in the Louisiana State Convention, and fear that the compromise which has preserved the peace since last Spring is in danger of being violated. Such is undoubtedly the fact, since it is evident that the control of the convention fell into the hands of the "last ditchers," who are ready at any moment to repeat the insurrection of last Winter. They were no doubt led to believe that the House would encourage them in setting aside the spirit of the Wheeler compromise, concerning which they draw the fine distinction that it was made for the Legislature and not for the people. The Democrats here are now sending earnest appeals to leave the present peaceful condition undisturbed till next Fall, the suggestion being thinly disguised that after the Democrats once get the National Administration the reins may be let loose. Republicans doubt very much whether the admonitions from here will succeed in suppressing disorders even till next Fall.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

MONEY CONCEALED BY A THIEF RECOVERED IN A DAMAGED CONDITION—THE REPORTS OF CHANGES IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Treasurer to-day received, through a member of Congress, a pocket-book containing $470 in dilapidated United States currency, belonging to one of the Congressman's constituents. The book with its contents was stolen from its owner by a pickpocket, who was subsequently arrested and sentenced to the Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and while in prison told where he had hidden the book, and the information having been given to the owner, he, five months after the theft, found it, with the money in a mutilated condition, it having been exposed to the elements, hidden as it was in a small grove of trees and under a stone for several months. The Treasury Department will remit good notes in exchange for the mutilated currency, its condition being such that it was readily recognized.

The report that H. H. Finley, of St. Paul, Minn., has been appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to investigate Land Office frauds in the North-west, is without foundation. No such appointment has been made or contemplated, nor has any application ever been made to Secretary Chandler for the appointment of Mr. Finley to that or any other position.

The impression that sweeping changes are being made or contemplated in the Interior Department has resulted in thousands of applications for appointments, to the great embarrassment of Secretary Chandler, and to the delay of important business. Under the circumstance, the Secretary authorizes the statement that less than fifty changes have been made in the Department since he took charge of it, a majority of which were on account of a necessary reduction of the force; that no further change is contemplated, and it is, therefore, useless to make applications for appointment.

The members of the House Committee on Foreign Relations called at the Executive Mansion to-day and paid their respects to President Grant. The Ways and Means Committee will pay their respects to the President to-morrow.

The Committee on Ways and Means this morning elected Dr. J. P. Hambleton, of Georgia, Clerk of that committee in place of George A. Bassett. George L. Woods was re-elected Clerk of the Committee on Public Lands. Mr. Northrup, of the Syracuse *News*, has been elected Clerk of the Banking and Currency Committee.

Representative Hale's bill now before the Committee on Commerce, provides that no owner, agent, master, or consignee of any ship or vessel duly registered or enrolled shall, by virtue of the laws of any State, be compelled to take, employ, or pay a pilot not voluntarily employed on entering or departing from any port or harbor, or entering, passing through, or leaving any channel, passage, or strait within the waters of the United States.

Col. B. W. Frobel, of Georgia, the Chairman of the Canal Committee appointed by the National Board of Transportation and Commerce, has arrived here. His object is to meet the other members of the committee, soon to arrive, and present to Congress the action of the convention at Chicago, held last December, and urge the construction of the water lines recommended by the Senate Committee on Transportation Routes. The view of the convention was, that the expenditure of liberal appropriations along these lines would not only result in the revival of commerce, but relieve the present necessities of the people in sections of the country where there is the most distress, resulting from financial embarrassments.

NAVY AND ARMY REGISTER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Surgeon G. H. Cooke is ordered to the Vandalia on the 10th inst. Assistant Paymaster L. A. York is ordered to the Ajax at Pensacola; Acting Assistant Surgeon William J. Cronyn, to the Ajax. Capt. William D. Whiting is detached from the command of the Worcester and placed on waiting orders; Commander Charles H. Cushman, from the command of the receiving-ship New-Hampshire and ordered to command the receiving-ship Worcester; Lieut. Commander Yates Sterling, from the New-Hampshire and ordered as executive of the Worcester; Lieut. Commander George T. Davis, Lieuts. George Clay, Albert Ross, and Charles F. Norton, Master George A. Calhoun, Surgeon John H. Clark, Assistant Surgeon D. N. Bertolette, Chief Engineer Philip Inch, Passed Assistant Engineers Sidney L. Smith, and John L. Hannum, from the Worcester, and placed on waiting orders. Lieut. E. W. Bridge, Masters Frank Ellery and C. S. Richman, Acting Assistant Surgeon James M. Phillips, Paymaster William N. Watmough, from the receiving-ship New-Hampshire, and ordered to the Worcester. Paymaster Francis H. Swan is detached from the Worcester and ordered to settle his accounts.

Second Lieut. Andrew E. Kilpatrick, Seventeenth Infantry, is relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and ordered to proceed without delay to join his company. First Lieut. Daniel M. Taylor, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, to take effect as soon as his services can be spared by the Superintendent thereof, and will report by letter to the Chief of Ordnance.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: George H. Seward, Minister to China; Ayres P. Merrill, Minister to Belgium; Cyrus C. Carpenter, of Iowa, Second Controller of the Treasury; Reuben Williams, of Indiana, Deputy Second Controller of the Treasury; Delderic C. Van Romondt, Vice Consul at St. Martin, West Indies; Horace Austin, of Minnesota, Third Auditor of the Treasury; Rodney Curtis, Melter of the Mint at Denver; Robert F. Campbell, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Illinois; Asa C. Matthews, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, vice Daniel M. Mann, resigned; Stephen H. Allean, Register of the Land Office at Wausau, Wis.; D. L. Quan, Receiver of Public Money at Wausau, Wis.; Edwin L. Wade, Third Lieutenant in the revenue service.

Postmasters—Charles P. Carpenter, 2d, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Lester Markam, Lester, Ga.; E. S. Harris, Lake George, N. Y.; John A. Keyes, Visalia, Cal.; A. M. Sergeant, Shawneetown, Ill.; W. C. Snyder, Fulton, Ill.; Mrs. Electa E. Smith, Sterling, Ill.; S. G. Smith, Peru, Ill.; F. G. Harris, Lockport, Ill.; John S. Stevens, Peoria, Ill.; John P. Kena, La Cygne, Kan.; R. A. Mosely, Talladega, Ala.; William Miller, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; W. O'Donoughue, Flint, Mich.; T. W. Otis, Prescott, Arizona; S. B. Piper, Barnesville, Ohio W. A. Whittlesey, New-Lebanon, N. Y.

David R. Mitchell and William M. Williams were to-day appointed Storekeepers for the First District of Tennessee.

ALBANY.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S LEGISLATION—THE NUMBER OF BILLS THUS FAR INTRODUCED—AN EPITOME OF THEIR CONTENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 7, 1876.

The Legislature has been in session three days, and forty-one bills have been introduced, which is a less number than were introduced in the same period last year. Of these, thirty-four have been presented in the Assembly and seven in the Senate. Of the Assembly bills, eleven have direct reference to New-York affairs, and the objects which they are intended to effect include a reduction and readjustment of the salaries of all heads of City departments; a change in election procedure, so as to keep State officers off the local tickets; a reduction of the interest on arrearages of taxes from twelve to seven per cent., the employment of all convicts and paupers in institutions under charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, in regular mechanical labor, by contract or otherwise, under keepers competent to teach the trades pursued; the abolition of the Park Commissioners and concentration of their power in one Commissioner; the repeal of the law providing for the distribution of pauper and destitute children in sectarian institutions; a change in the method of electing the Aldermen, with special reference to the annexed district; and, lastly, giving the Board of Aldermen the power to fix the wages of the City laborers. No less than three bills for this purpose have been introduced in the Assembly, of which one forbids the board to set a less rate than $2 per day; and Mr. Morrissey has his bill in the Senate. Of general bills suggested mainly by matters which have happened in New-York, there is the bill to empower Police Justices to take bail when a prisoner's examination is continued; the bill of Senator Jacobs to provide for the confinement of persons acquitted of crime on the ground of insanity, and the bill changing the criminal procedure so that a prisoner may be found guilty and separately sentenced on each count of an indictment. Other bills will speedily pour in having New-York for the main point of attack, as in regard to the Civil Justice Courts, to say nothing of the proposed new charter reorganizing the whole Municipal Government. On the whole, the first week of the session has given good promise for a plentiful amount of legislation on Municipal affairs.

One class of legislation, however, the amendments to the Constitution have happily freed us of—the chartering of horse railroad companies. Perhaps the largest and most adroit lobby which ever cursed a Legislature, was that which trafficked in these charters; but the old familiar faces of the members of it, so well known around the halls of the Capitol, are missed now, for their sphere of operations is transferred to the Municipal boards in the places where the roads are wanted. Neither will there be at this or future sessions that flood of local bills which used to pour in every session to empower the town of "Podunk" to build a bridge over a creek; to give the Supervisors of "Smithville" the right to charge $1 toll over a bridge already built; to enable the village of "Greentown" to spend $500 in building a fire-bell tower, &c. The escheat bills, however, will continue to make their appearance as usual, until the laws of New-York are made the same as those of New-Jersey in regard to the holding and transfer of real estate by aliens. A bill of much importance to the National Guard is that which is now in the Assembly, where it came from the Adjutant General's office through Mr. Husted's hands. It makes an important amendment in the Military Code in relation to discharges, by providing that no member of the National Guard shall be held to be out of service when his time has expired until he applies for his discharge; and no discharge is to be granted until three months after the application for it has been presented. This is to prevent members who have served their five years and not left the service getting immediate discharge when they are called on for duty. Under this proposed law the Guard lists will show actual soldiers and not paper ones, as is the case to a large extent now.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE REVIVAL IN NEWBURG—THE CANADIAN EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

NEWBURG, Jan. 7.—A remarkable religious revival is progressing in this city, principally at St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, where the evangelist, Mrs. Van Cott, has been holding meetings during the past three or four weeks. There have been over three hundred conversions in all, and 220 persons have joined this church alone. Among the converts are some who have renounced atheism, others have been reclaimed from drunkenness, and some hardened roughs, as well as some of the most respectable residents of this city and vicinity. Mrs. Van Cott closes her work here on Sunday next, and goes to Newark, N. J. In March she will hold revival services at Poughkeepsie. The evangelist, Rev. A. P. Graves, is also holding union revival services here, and many conversions have been reported.

TORONTO, Jan. 7.—The Evangelical Alliance held its annual meeting here to-day and elected Hon. Oliver Mowat President.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—The Moody and Sankey meeting opened this afternoon with the singing of the third hymn, "I need Thee every hour." After Dr. Newton had finished reading a large number of requests for prayer for inebriates, Mr. Moody began his sermon, which was on "Intemperance." Further singing and prayer closed the services.

There was another immense gathering at the Moody and Sankey meeting to-night. The doors were closed at 7 o'clock, after 12,000 people had been admitted. Several thousand were compelled to leave unable to get in. Mr. Moody discoursed on "Instant Salvation," showing that it was practicable, and giving illustrations in support of his claim. The inquiry-rooms were filled at the close of the services.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—At the Methodist Episcopal Church Conference to-day delegates to the General Conference, to meet in Baltimore in May next, were elected as follows: Ministerial, J. C. Hartzell; Reserve, H. Green; Layman, G. Bell; Reserve, Gen. C. Bussey.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION IN CANADA.

TORONTO, Jan. 7.—A deputation from the Licensed Victualers' Association of Western Ontario, waited upon the Attorney General to-day, and presented an address embodying their views in reference to the liquor question. They recommended that the present law, relative to the closing of taverns on Saturday night and Sunday, be more strictly carried out; that no license be given any one who has not the proper house accommodations required by law; that parties who sell liquor without license be more severely dealt with; that license be withheld from those who combine the sale of groceries with liquors; that parties found drinking in taverns during the prohibited hours be fined or punished the same as those who supply the liquor; that bona fide travelers be allowed to obtain refreshments at any time during prohibited hours; that a clause be enacted, similar to that in England, that the Government appoint an inspector to aid in suppressing unlicensed groggeries and gambling houses where bad whisky is sold, and that the hour for closing on Saturday night be changed from 7 to 9 P. M. The Attorney General said the representations made would receive the most careful consideration of the Government.

CANADA AND THE CENTENNIAL.

OTTAWA, Jan. 7.—Alfred Selwin, of the Geological Bureau, is making arrangements for a grand exhibition of the mineral resources of Canada at the Centennial. He has lately returned from British Columbia, bringing a fine collection of minerals, grain, &c., from that province.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

TURKEY.

ATTITUDE OF FRANCE TOWARD THE SCHEME OF REFORM—TURKISH INDISPOSITION TO PERMIT MEDIATION—PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The *Journal des Débats* publishes a semi-official communication from Vienna which states in effect that France intends to adhere to Count Andrassy's note regarding Turkey, but has not yet done so.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 7.—The Austrian Ambassador to this Court has semi-officially communicated to the Grand Vizier Count Andrassy's scheme for reform in the Turkish Provinces. The Grand Vizier, in reply, is represented to have rejected the idea of foreign mediation, and to have said that the Sublime Porte would give the peoples of the Provinces all necessary guarantees for reform.

Rasuf Pasha has been appointed Governor General of the Island of Crete. Ali Pasha, formerly Ambassador at Paris, has been appinted Governor General of Herzegovina.

ITALY AND ENGLAND ON THE AUSTRIAN NOTE.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Cologne *Gazette* says Italy has accepted the Austrian note, and England asked for a week to consider it, which time expires on the 12th.

ACTIVITY OF THE PROVINCES IN PROCURING ARMS.

LONDON, Jan. 8—4 A. M.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily News* says it is reported that the Montenegrin Minister of War intends to purchase rifles in Vienna. Telegrams from Servia state that the manufactories of arms are very active. The Roumanian Government is hastening the completion of its armament by contracts with foreign firms.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN GOVINA.

LONDON, Jan. 8—5 A. M.—The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent telegraphs that a body of 2,800 insurgents tried to surprise Mostar, but was defeated and almost totally destroyed.

The answer of Italy to Count Andrassy's note on Turkey has arrived in Vienna.

SPAIN.

VESSELS WARNED AGAINST CARLIST BATTERIES ON THE COAST—THE AMBASSADOR TO ROME.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The *Gazette* publishes a notification to the masters of British vessels, warning them to keep away from the whole Spanish coast east of Bilbao, as Carlist batteries are stationed at intervals all along the shore and fire at anything that approaches. The neighborhood of Guetaria, San Sebastian, Passages, and Motrico is especially dangerous.

ROME, Jan. 7.—Cardenas has been appointed Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican.

MEXICO.

THE GERMAN AND SPANISH MINISTERS—THE ADHERENTS OF PORFIRIO DIAZ—CATHOLIC HOSTILITY TO PROTESTANTS—STATUE OF COLUMBUS.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—Advices received here from the City of Mexico to Jan. 1 say that the new German and Spanish Ministers to Mexico had arrived at the capital. The President of the Republic was to make a visit to the Rio Grande region within a month. It is asserted that he will go no further than Tampico. It is reported that Porfirio Diaz went to New-Orleans in order to avoid complications with the Government and prevent his own partisans from beginning a revolutionary movement. The *Revista* says the Catholics continue to threaten the Protestant worshipers at St. Peter's Church. The great statue of Christopher Columbus, designed for the City of Mexico, had arrived at Vera Cruz. Owing to the great size of the pedestal it will be hauled over the mountains by ox-carts. It is too large to pass through the tunnels of the railroad between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico. The revolution in Michoacan continues.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HEAVY FAILURE OF A COTTON SPINNER—PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Charles Suthers, cotton spinner at Oldham, Lancashire, has failed for $1,000,000.

An election for member of Parliament to fill the vacancy in South Wiltshire, occurred to-day. Lord Henry Frederick Thynne, who was chosen at the general election, was recently appointed to the office of Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household, and by accepting vacated his seat as a member of the House of Commons. Lord Thynne was to-day re-elected without opposition.

Sir John Hawley Glover has been appointed Governor of Newfoundland.

GERMANY.

VICE CONSUL AT NEW-YORK.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—Dr. Gerlich has been appointed German Vice Consul at New-York, in place of Herr Feigel, who has been appointed Consul at Havana.

THE CASE OF COUNT VON ARNIM.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Daily News* says the report is current that the courts will shortly publish a general denunciations against Count Henry von Arnim if he fails to return, and that he will be tried *in contumaciam*.

LONDON, Jan. 8—A. M.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Times* says a medical certificate has been forwarded to the authorities stating that Count Von Arnim is too ill to go to prison. This has been decided to be insufficient, and the Count will be immediately summoned to return and undergo sentence.

AUSTRIA.

RUMORS OF MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* reports that all men in Vienna who are liable to serve in case of war have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to join their respective corps on forty-eight hours' notice.

FRANCE.

THE GOVERNMENT CANDIDATES FOR THE SENATE.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The *Moniteur* publishes a list of candidates for the Senate whose election the Government favors.

MARINE DISASTERS.

THE UNFORTUNATE JEFFERSON BORDEN—SIXTY-SEVEN DAYS CROSSING THE ATLANTIC—THE CREW ALL BUT STARVED TO DEATH—WRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE ON THE IRISH COAST.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The American schooner Jefferson Borden, last from Boothbay about Nov. 1, for Gloucester, England, has been towed into Aberdeen, Scotland, disabled. She had been sixty-seven days on the passage, and the crew were famishing and otherwise unfit for duty. The water ration was a tea-cupful each per day.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7.—The English ship Cape Comorin, which left this port a few days ago for Bombay, has been wrecked on the Irish coast. The crew numbered twenty-eight, some of whom were drowned.

LONDON, Jan. 8—5 A. M.—The steamer City of Brooklyn, which arrived at Queenstown yesterday, while off Fastnet, Thursday night, came into collision with the Italian bark Emille. The latter sank. Three of her crew are missing. The remainder, nine in number, were rescued by the steamer, whose boats searched the vicinity of the disaster until daylight.

LONDON, Jan. 8—5:30 A. M.—A large bark, name unknown, was ashore all day yesterday on Shipwash Sand, ten miles east of Harwich, under circumstances similar to those of the Deutschland. Twelve men were seen on board. Boats were unable to approach her during the day. A tug left Harwich at midnight to go to her assistance.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

MORE STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS IN CHICAGO EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The Chicago *Times* for to-morrow says there is strong suspicion that the "official lightning" has not yet struck itself out, and that Chicago will receive more attention of quite as startling a character as that which has gone before. There were other rings in Chicago engineered by political craftsmen, besides the whisky combinations. The documentary evidence is not thus far in shape, but it is safe to say that as soon as certain preliminaries are completed there will be some "organic" newspaper personages in Chicago in as circumscribed quarters as the whisky men are in now. Of that prolific source of scoundrelism, the Custom-house, Chicagoans have heard a great deal; but there are mines of even more direful revelations yet to be worked from Washington. Unless all signs fail, it will we shown that a corrupt organization has been maintained here during the last ten years upon the fruits of whisky frauds, building frauds, harbor frauds, and of a variety of other sharp practices, which only politicians long in office and well versed in the craft of the trade can venture on with any degree of safety.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE SUPERVISOR OF PHILADELPHIA TO SUPERINTEND THE TRIALS IN CHICAGO—DISCOVERIES IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—The Washington correspondents of some of the papers here have endeavored to raise a "crooked" whisky scare here, but investigation shows that the facts have been misrepresented. The only "crooked" whisky here, as far as the revenue agents have discovered, is confined to a few houses which have a couple of hundred barrels, purchased in the West in good faith, as stated in THE TIMES some four months ago. The purchasers here did not seem to have any knowledge of fraud, and no connivance can be proved. Some small seizures have been made of the contraband stuff. One firm dealt in it to the extent of 1,900 barrels, for which the full market value was paid. Supervisor of the Revenue Tutton states that there are a couple of houses in New-York City which are engaging the attention of the officers, and he expects the lightning to strike there in a few days.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—Internal Revenue Supervisor Tutton, of this city, has received instructions from Secretary Bristow to proceed at once to Chicago, to superintend the trials arising from the seizures of distilleries made by him in that city in May last. These trials will commence on Tuesday next. They involve the forfeiture of a large amount of property, and the trial of over thirty persons, who have already been indicted. The indications are that most of these parties will plead guilty, and permit the forfeiture of their property by default; but the Secretary directs the Supervisor to be prepared with the evidence for the prosecution of each person indicted, as no promise or understanding has been, or will be, made looking to a compromise of any of the cases. They are to be prosecuted vigorously. Mr. Tutton will leave this city on Monday for Chicago, accompanied by witnesses, and all the evidence collected in the East to prove the duplication of packages and other irregularities.

The Treasury Department has knowledge of the fact that several large liquor establishments of this city have been dealing in "crooked whisky," and the most of them have been called upon to explain by Supervisor Tutton. This gentleman states that, while there is no doubt that these houses have been dealing in the "crooked whisky," yet there is no positive evidence that they did it with any guilty knowledge. There may be one or two houses that knew what they were doing, but the department has no evidence of the fact yet. One firm, said Mr. Tutton, bought 1,900 barrels of whisky in four months from a house in Chicago, but there is no evidence that they purchased it with guilty knowledge. It was discovered that they had paid the full market price for the whisky.

OPPOSITION TO RESUMPTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 7.—A call is published for a mass-meeting to be held on Wednesday next for the purpose of considering what measures can be taken to influence Congress to repeal the Specie Resumption act. The following memorial has been signed by about two hundred firms and individual business men of the city and forwarded to Washington:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

We, the undersigned, residents and business firms of the City of Cleveland, Ohio, respectfully petition and request that you will at an early day repeal so much of the act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1875, as provides for the payment of the United States legal-tender notes in coin upon the 1st day of January, A. D. 1879, and so much of the said act as authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to sell and dispose of the bonds of the United States for the purpose of enabling him to redeem such legal-tender notes; and your petitioners further represent that in their judgment the enforcement of the resumption clause of said act would be exceedingly disastrous to the business of the country.

Among the signers of the memorial are Everett, Weddell & Co., bankers; Edwards, Townsend & Co., wholesale grocers, and the proprietors of the Cleveland *Herald*. None of the national banks concur in the movement.

THE BAIE VERTE CANAL.

ST. JOHN, Jan. 7.—The St. John Board of Trade to-day passed a resolution viewing with satisfaction "the attitude of the Government in seeking for information as to the practicability of building the Baie Verte Canal, and we trust that our delegates will take the opportunity, in an interview with the Minister of Public Works, of pressing upon him the utility of opening a canal or water way between the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and that the board fully agree in the report of a former Canal Commission designating the Baie Verte Canal as of primary importance."

THE CHICAGO MAYORALTY.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 7.—The Supreme Court yesterday granted a writ of alternative mandamus on the Common Council of Chicago requiring that body to show cause why they should not within ten days order an election for Mayor in April next.

TEXAS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

GALVESTON, Jan. 7.—In last night's session of the Democratic Convention the following nominations were made unanimously: For Governor, Richard Coke; Lieutenant Governor, R. B. Hubbard; Attorney General, H. H. Boone; State Treasurer, A. J. Dorn; Controller, Stephen H. Dardin; Commissioner of the Land Office, J. J. Groos; Presidential Electors: D. C. Giddings and B. H. Epperson.

The convention assembled at 10 o'clock this morning. Gov. Henderson nominated O. M. Roberts for Chief Justice. Mr. Roberts was nominated by acclamation, when the latter gentleman addressed the convention. The following received the nominations for Appellate Judges: John P. White, Gen. M. D. Ritor, C. M. Winkler, and R. O. Walker. W. S. Herndon, T. B. Sexton, W. M. Walton, George Clark, George Mason, B. G. Brewer, T. W. Walker, and John S. Ford were agreed to for Delegates for the State at large.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out in the Gardner House, corner of Jackson street and Michigan avenue, Chicago, at about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and before it could be subdued damage to the amount of about twenty-five thousand dollars was inflicted by fire and water. The fire originated in the elevator hose box, and, owing to a misunderstanding in giving the alarm, the fire-engines arrived so late that the fire had gained considerable headway before they could play upon it. The hotel is owned by C. H. Gaubert, is a resort for the wealthier class of boarders, and is finely equipped. Fifty rooms were rendered unserviceable. Another estimate makes the loss $38,000. The following is the insurance: $5,000 each in the Shoe and Leather, Commercial Union, and Manufacturers', of Boston; the Neptune and Citizen's, of St. Louis; the Insurance Company of Pennsylvania; American, of Philadelphia; the Fire Association and Commercial, of St. Louis; the Gerard, West Toronto, and the Rhode Island; $3,000 each in the United States, of St. Louis; the Fame, of Philadelphia; the Farmers' and Drovers', of Louisville; the New-Jersey Union, of Philadelphia, the Buffalo. St. Louis, and Franklin, of St. Louis, and the St. Nicholas; $2,500 each in the People's, of Memphis; Williamsburg City, Lumberman's, of St. Louis; Jefferson; Reading of Pennsylvania; Buffalo German; Adriatic and Security, of New-Haven; $3,500 in the Allemania of Pennsylvania, and $2,500 in the Phœnix, of Memphis. Total insurance, $132,500—two-thirds applying on the building.

A fire yesterday in the store of Pennell & Foster, on the Dublin side of the river at Machias, Me., communicated with the store of W. C. Holway and the dwelling-house of Henry Gallison. All three buildings were destroyed. Loss, $13,000; insurance about $7,000.

The premises of J. Bernhard, importer and manufacturer of embroidered cloaks and suits, was damaged $2,000 on stock by fire last night. The building owned by Wheeler & Smith, was damaged $1,000, fully insured.

Bishop's College, in Lennoxville, Quebec, was destroyed by fire Thursday night. The grammar-school, chapel, and the principal's dwelling were saved. The library is about half consumed.

A house, corner of Elm and Missouri streets, West Somerville, Mass., owned by Mr. True, was burned yesterday. The loss is equal to the insurance, which is $5,000.

The wood-shed of the Maine Central Railroad, together with 150 cords of wood and a stationery engine, was destroyed by fire at Penny's Road, yesterday.

An unoccupied dwelling at Auburndale, Mass., owned by Patrick Fleming, was burned yesterday. The loss is $3,500.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—1 A. M.—Clear weather continues in the Middle and Southern States, with stationary temperature, southerly winds, and high barometer. Rather windy weather has prevailed in the remaining districts, with a slight rise of temperature, less pressure, except on the New-England coast, and southerly to westerly winds. The barometer is highest on the South Atlantic coast. It has fallen rapidly, and is lowest in the North-west. The Mississippi River has risen fourteen inches at Cairo, five at Memphis, seventeen at Vicksburg, and fallen nine inches at Davenport and Keokuk. The Ohio has fallen at all stations.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, clear or fair weather, slight rise of temperature, south-east to south-west winds, and slowly rising barometer.

For the Middle States, clear or partly cloudy, and slightly warmer weather, with southerly to easterly winds, and falling barometer.

For New-England, Northern New-York, and the lower lakes, increasing cloudiness, slowly-rising temperature, south-east to south-west winds, falling barometer, followed by light rains.

For the upper lakes, the Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather, slight changes in temperature during the day; south-east to south-west winds and rain or snow in the northern portion of the upper lake region and north of Missouri, followed by rising barometer, northerly to westerly winds, and lower temperature during the night.

For the canal regions of New-Jersey and Virginia, the temperature will rise slightly.

The Mississippi will continue to rise slowly below St. Louis.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—An adjourned meeting of citizens, without distinction of party, was held at the Arlington Hotel to-night, and a resolution passed that an effort be made to induce those having the selection of a location for the two Presidential Nominating Conventions, to agree upon Washington as the place of meeting. The preamble to the resolution declared that this city should be selected on account of its central location, its local attractions, and especially its neutral character, besides this being the centennial year. Liberal subscriptions were made to provide the necessary accommodations for the conventions, and a committee of twenty-five appointed to carry the views of the meeting into effect. It was stated that the requisite buildings can be furnished and an adequate amount of money collected to pay all expenses.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The schooner Emma L. Porter, before reported ashore at Chatham, Mass., is free of water.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer City of Peking completed her repairs and sailed yesterday afternoon.

The condition of Mr. A. H. Stephens yesterday was still very unfavorable. His family have little hope of his recovery.

John Foster, aged sixty years, residing on Clinton avenue, Baltimore, committed suicide last evening by taking laudanum.

Wonderly & Co., lumbermen of Grand Rapids, suspended yesterday. Their liabilities are over two hundred thousand dollars.

The schooner McGrath has arrived at Goderich, Ontario, direct from Windsor. The Captain reports the river and lake clear of ice.

The coal miners, in the service of the Springfield Mining Company, in New-Brunswick, are on a strike, owing to a reduction of wages.

The chess match, at Cleveland, between Judd and Alberoni, was won by the former. The score now stands: Judd, 3; Alberoni, 1; draws, 2.

A dispatch from Montreal states that there were 5,500 interments in the Roman Catholic Cemetery of Cote des Neiges last year, 530 less than in 1874.

Hon. Charles Lane, formerly a State Senator, one of the Democratic leaders in the State, and a leading Mason, died in Laconia, N. H., Thursday night.

The store of John Garwaise, in Newburyport, Mass., was entered by burglars Thursday night and robbed of $1,200 worth of jewelry and cutlery. Other stores were entered, but with less loss.

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, in company with a number of Chicago gentlemen, started yesterday for the Indian Territory to inspect several of the posts, including Fort Sill and Cheyenne.

The banking-house of Easton & Milne, of Fall River, Mass., suspended and closed their doors yesterday. A statement to their creditors will be made next week. The suspension caused some excitement.

The banks of Louisville have organized a clearing-house, with a capital of nearly $9,000,000, and business has been begun under very favorable auspices, the clearings of the first day amounting to $1,600,000.

John Campbell, a teamster of Louisville, was killed at East Attleboro, yesterday afternoon, by the Shore Line Express. Campbell stepped on the main track from behind a freight car, just as the train was passing.

A special dispatch from Kansas City says that D. J. O'Connor, Chief Clerk in the Freight Department of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad, has absconded, leaving his cash account some $7,000 short.

Last evening George A. Fletcher, who has been on trial in Philadelphia for several days past for killing James Hanley, was convicted of murder in the first degree, the jury being out only three-quarters of an hour.

The store of J. M. Ketcham, of Mount Pleasant, Wayne County, Penn., was robbed of $500 worth of jewelry on Monday night last. The Post Office, which is in the same building, was also robbed of some money and a number of postage-stamps.

Frank Scott, colored, was hanged at Memphis, yesterday, for the murder of Ransom Phipps, colored, on Christmas Eve, 1874. He died easily. Milton McLean, white, was hanged at Jackson, Tenn., and Bill Williams, colored, at Bartlett.

The Democrats, who have a majority in the Kentucky State Legislature, held a caucus yesterday in regard to the election of a United States Senator, but adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman, without any definite action or choice.

A FEW PARISIAN EVENTS.

WHAT THE HOLIDAYS BROUGHT.

THE ANNUAL BOOTHS—THE WORKING MEN'S PROSPECTS—THE COLONNE VENDOME—THE LATE M. DE ST. GEORGES—A GREAT LIBRETTIST GONE—THE DEATH OF M. DE LA GUERONNIERE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 24, 1875.

The Christmas holidays are once more upon us, and during the past twenty-four hours the workmen have been busily engaged in putting up the baraques, or booths, along the line of the boulevards. When I was out an hour ago they were nearly all up from the Madelaine to the height of Montmartre as far as the eye can see. There appears to be more care displayed this year in the arrangement of these stalls, many of which have been prepared in advance, but they do not present the symmetry seen during the Empire, when the baraques were owned by the city, and rented out annually at so much per day. There were two sizes, for the larger of which the workmen paid thirty sous per diem, and one franc for the smaller. When four persons combined to take one stall, each had but five sous a day to expend for rent. But in addition to this sum a certain price was paid for choice of location, the corner stalls always bringing a higher price than the others, and those near the Grand Hotel being regarded as far more productive than any further up the boulevards. At one time certain abuses crept into the distribution, and the Emperor insisted upon having all given out by number, according to priority of application. Then the persons who were fortunate enough to get the best stands frequently exchanged with others who paid an extra price. But it was soon discovered that this system worked to the disadvantage of the laboring men, for, having to manufacture their goods during off hours, or by overwork, they were unable to tell until late in the year whether or not they would have enough to warrant the renting of a baraque. On the other hand, the shop-keepers could make application early in the year. This was abandoned, and the choice of persons was left to the officials, the Emperor charging the Police to make special inquiries regarding the applicants, and to make reports to the bureau charged with the work of distribution. Napoleon III. frequently studied these reports in person, and one day found a toy-maker noted as an excellent *ouvrier*, a man of good character and the father of nine children, all of those old enough being employed with the father. All appeared happy, and on Sundays the good father took his whole family out to the Bois for recreation. It was such men that Napoleon loved to honor, and, with his own hand, he wrote upon the workman's letter of application a warm request that it should be granted, and that the Grand Hotel baraque should be accorded. Of course the workman got the best stall of the lot, and M. Conti, in all probability, at the Emperor's suggestion, told M. Pietri to give back the letter with the Emperor's indorsement. It is now framed and preserved as an heir-loom.

PROSPECTS OF THE SEASON.

In previous years I have stated that this annual fair was greatly changed by the Government of September, and first of all because it was an imperial device for rendering the laboring people contented and happy, and the Republican doctrine is that the *ouvriers* ought to be so happy at the idea of having a republic that they do not need anything else. But there were other and more practical considerations. During the siege a large number of the baraques were burned for fuel, how and by whom no one knew exactly, but a good portion of them were found missing. Secondly, there was a great need of money, and everything had to be turned to profitable account. Hence there was a sort of auction, the stalls going to the highest bidders, and all of the best thus fall into the hands of the shop-keepers, who bring out their unsold wares and make a display during the holidays. It is said that the fair will be unusually good this year, and that a number of new toys likely to make a sensation are to be brought out. I shall know more about this on next post-day, for by to-morrow morning a great majority of the baraques will be opened.

NAPOLEON ON THE COLONNE.

At the hour I write the statue of Napoleon is slowly mounting the Vendome column, and, although the operation is a long and tedious one, considering the great weight of metal to be raised, I fancy that the Emperor will be found in his original position by to-morrow, Christmas morning. At first there was great doubt as to what should be placed upon the top of the column, for the Republicans objected strongly to the figure of Napoleon; but the matter happened to come before the Chamber just as the Conservative majority was formed, and when some concessions had to be made to the Bonapartists in exchange for their votes. Besides Marshal de MacMahon expressed the opinion that the column should be put back just as it was the day it was torn down by the Commune. The Assembly voted by a large majority to put the column back in its original state, and voted the necessary funds. This implied the putting up again of the Emperor's statue, and as things had begun to change a little, efforts were made to put up the statue of the "Little Corporal" instead of the Emperor in his Roman robes, with the silver statue of Victory in his hand. But MacMahon insisted upon putting the column back as it was. The statue was very much damaged by its fall of so many yards, and needed great repairs, but the work was begun at once and has just been completed. The silver statue of Victory was stolen, and a new one had to be made. Last week all was ready, and to-day was designated as the time for raising the statue. But the Police are taking good care to keep the people away, and if it can be avoided nothing of a crowd will be permitted to assemble in the Place Vendôme.

TWO LITTERATEURS.

Yesterday, within a few hours of each other, two eminent French writers died in Paris. The first was Vicompte Alfred de la Guéronnière, the second the Marquis de Saint-Georges. The former is best known in France, although the latter has been the most admired; but very few who have been for years acquainted with the works of M. De Saint-Georges ever thought of him as the author. When listening to the "Crown Diamonds," for instance, we think solely of the delicious music of Auber, and, although we find the piece itself charming, the music and its author take precedence in the mind. When listening to "Mozart's 'Don Giovanni,'" as we always say, how many ever think that they are enjoying two works of genius—the music of Mozart, the libretto of the clever Da Ponte! Let me put a direct question to my readers individually: You have heard "La Reine de Chypre," "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine," "Le Juif Errant," "Le Planteur," "Le Carillonneur de Bruges," "Les Amours du Diable," "Les Diamants de la Couronne," "L'Ambassadrice," "Ludovic," "Le Val d'Andorre," &c.; did you ever think of M. De Saint-Georges as the author of these popular works? I fancy not one in a thousand will give an affirmative answer. I am sure that I never did until I met the Marquis personally, and until I became accustomed to encounter him in our daily promenades upon the boulevards. Although great in his line, his work was buried beneath the more popular work of his musical collaborator. Yet what pretty things have been produced by his pen. What a charming story he has made of the "Val d'Andorre." I believe that I can say with safety that only one libretto writer has ever succeeded in sharing equally the fame of musical productions, and that was Scribe. In the "Pré aux Clercs," for example, we think of Scribe as well as of the author of the music; but this is mainly due to Scribe's enormous faculty for work, and to his frequent appearance before the public. For years there was scarcely an operatic hand-bill that did not bear the name of Scribe. He produced more than a hundred *chefs d'œuvres.* The gentleman who has just died was a rival of Scribe in his palmy days, and when the elder author was too exacting in his pretensions it was to the younger that the composers applied for librettos. He succeeded so well that the composers began to go to him first, to the great disgust of Scribe, who was of a jealous turn of mind, and, through the vanity too often engendered by great successes, became arrogant and overbearing in his transactions, though always courteous in his private and friendly relations.

A FATAL INDULGENCE.

The Marquis de Saint-Georges died of pleurisy last night at 8 o'clock. The night that we had our great London fog there were many curious scenes in the streets. Those living on the fourth floor, for instance, were in the enjoyment of a beautiful night, and every star in the firmament was seen above, while below the city was shut off from sight by these dense clouds of mist. Looking down, it was impossible to catch the faintest glimmer of the street-lamps, the faintest shadow of men and horses moving below, and the noise they made seemed to come from unknown depths. With a little effort of imagination one could fancy himself in a balloon gradually sailing up into the sky. After dinner M. De Saint-Georges, who was suffering then from cold, went out upon his balcony in the Rue de Trevise and stood for some time enjoying this singular spectacle. His valet came out to warn him of his danger, but as he paid no attention to it, the careful domestic brought out a hat and coat. M. De Saint-Georges then went in, but meantime the fog had risen to where he was standing. At night he was taken with pleurisy, and died from it yesterday. This morning many friends of the deceased gentleman were surprised to find that he was seventy-six years of age, for he appeared at least twenty years younger. But he was born in the last century, and in his manner and bearing preserved much of that *je ne sais quoi* air which belongs to what we term "gentlemen of the old school." And what do we mean by that term? Evidently a man who is careful of his person, and whose urbanity and uniform politeness are unmixed with the slangy license and so-called independence, generally another name for forwardness, that characterize the manners of our time. We seem to have lost the art of being modest without appearing to be timid; of being confident in ourselves without being forward; of showing deference to others without infringing upon our own dignity, possessed by our gentlemen of the old school. Such men as Saint-Georges and M. De Récamier, of whose death I wrote some time ago, brought the manners of the Hotel Rambouillet into our epoch, and, though it lacked the éclat of costumes and surroundings, no one could mistake its genuine character.

There are names which seem predestined to literary fame, names stamped with supreme elegance, and having an aristocratic air which attracts upon the title-page of a book, and among them is the name of the Marquis de Saint-Georges. After seeing it you expect something above the commonplace. You look for art, tact, harmonious arrangement, cavalier grace, and ideas that are full of elegance and distinction. And in this case one was not mistaken. The elegant Marquis was one of the last representatives of that polite French society of which we read, in which refinement was carried to perfection; in which, although mundane to a certain extent, everything that other men held sacred was treated with respect; in which the best traditions of taste, tact, bearing, and education were made the subjects of special study and carried into all the details of common life. Of such were old La Feuillade, who never passed the King's statue without a profound salute, and the old Comte de Narbonne, who made his toilet every day on the retreat from Moscow as carefully as if preparing for a court ball; and of such was the Marquis de Saint-Georges, who always thought more of his fame as a *gentilhomme* than of his reputation as an author. We have a few more of the sort left, and let us hope that they will prove the salt that will savor the rising generation. They will not see these "gentlemen of the old school," but we who have must try to preserve as many observations for them as possible. Evidently all the gentlemen and ladies of that school were not always elegants, but perhaps the proportion of polite people was greater than it is to-day. This reminds us of the Duc de L., who saw Taillade in the rôle of the *Duke of the Old Régime* take a pinch of snuff from a richly-jeweled box, and then daintily brush away the grains that fell upon the ruffle. "That's not it at all," cried the Duc. "It's very elegant I dare say, but its not the thing. My grandfather, the old Duke, lived to the age of ninety-three, and he did it *so!*" The Duc illustrated by taking an imaginary pinch of snuff, after which he wiped his fingers on the back of his trousers. As for the snuff on the shirt front that gave little concern, for it was always half covered. But the old Duc's habit was a nasty one, while the other was graceful and elegant; and as we have our choice, we will pick out the best, and select as far as we can all that is good in the manners of the "old school."

M. DE LA GUERONNIERE.

All this has been suggested by souvenirs of the elegant Marquis who has just died, and if you could have seen him promenading the boulevards and saluting his friends with infinite grace, you would have understood perfectly why such reflections should rise in the mind. But the Vicomte Alfred de La Gueronnière was also an elegant gentleman, but of a more modern type. He had a strong and vigorous mind, and was a strong thinker upon political subjects. He was eminent as a writer, as a statesman, and as a diplomat, but his life has been so well traced by Vapereau and others that nearly all the details which I should be able to give would be within your reach. His fame as an author rests chiefly upon his pen portraits of eminent men, particularly of the great English statesmen. They are excellent, and I read one of them again the other day with as much pleasure as if I had never seen it before. M. La Gueronnière was in the diplomatic corps when the war came, and Jules Favre had so high an esteem for him that he refused to accept his resignation, and wrote a very flattering letter to beg the Vicomte to remain. The Republic had need of such men. If not Republicans they were yet Liberals, and liberal ideas always found a warm defender in la Gueronnière. He founded the *France,* the journal of M. Emile de Girardin, which was the organ of the Imperial Senate, and was long known among the most active of our journalists. Of late he has been very hard at work, and after completing his book *L'Europe devant le Droit Public* went to work upon some more pen portraits. He had finished that of Duc de Broglie, the first half being published last Saturday, and was engaged in sketching M. Bouffet when he fell at his desk, pen in hand, with an attack of conjestion, or lesion of the brain.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....JAN. 7.

Petitions were presented of citizens of Oregon for an appropriation for the construction of a canal at the cascades of the Columbia River, and papers bearing upon the case of William K. Sebastian, late a Senator from the State of Arkansas, and who was expelled from the Senate.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Morton] yesterday made a report from the Committee on Privileges and Elections in regard to the presiding officer of the Senate. It seemed to him that this report had better be acted upon. He therefore moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution offered by the Senator from Vermont, before the recess, in regard to electing a President *pro tempore* of the Senate. He made the motion with a view of offering a substitute for that resolution should it be taken up.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, thought that the matter should go over until to-morrow or Monday. The report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections had just been placed on the tables of the Senators, and they had not yet examined it.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would not object, and the report was laid over.

ADVERSE REPORT ON A CLAIM.

Mr. COCKRELL, of Missouri, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on the bill for the relief of L. Madison Day, of New-Orleans, La., and the committee was discharged from its further consideration.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. GORDON, of Georgia, presented the petition of Stephen D. Lee, of Columbus, Miss., late Lieutenant General in the rebel Army, for the removal of his political disabilities. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. WHYTE, of Maryland, presented the petition of D. F. Chandler, late Major and Lieutenant Colonel, in the rebel Army, praying the removal of his political disabilities. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

MEMORIALS.

Mr. DORSEY, of Arkansas, presented a memorial of the Legislature of Arkansas asking an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the White River. Referred to the Committee on Transportation Routes. Also a memorial of that Legislature asking the construction of national levees to reclaim the alluvial lands of the Mississippi River. Referred to the Select Committee on Mississippi Levees.

Mr. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, presented a memorial of the Arkansas Legislature asking Congress to pass an act refunding the cotton tax. Referred to the Committee on Finance. Also, a memorial of that Legislature asking an appropriation for the improvement of navigation in the Bayou Bartholomew. Referred to the Committee on Transportation Routes.

Mr. WHYTE, of Maryland, presented a memorial of the Maryland Society of the Cincinnati, asking an equitable settlement of the claims of officers of the Revolutionary Army. Referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, presented the memorial of the Minnesota State Grange, asking an appropriation for opening the water channel by way of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers to connect the Mississippi River with the lakes. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. GORDON, of Georgia, presented the memorial of the Grocers' Association of Atlanta, Ga., against the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

CLAIM FOR VIOLATION OF CONTRACT.

Mr. WHYTE, of Missouri, presented the petition of Francis A. Gibbons, praying to be indemnified for losses incurred by him because of a violation of a contract made on Nov. 16, 1863, between him and the United States for the delivery of 20,000 bushels of oats. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, the Senate went into Executive session, and at 1 o'clock the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

AN EVENTFUL CAREER—TWO MARRIAGES AND A HUNDRED SWINDLES—A FINAL PLOT DEFEATED BY FRENCH JUSTICE.

Writing from Paris on Dec. 23, the *Echo* correspondent says: "The old saying that 'truth is stranger than fiction' has been once more borne out, by a case which came before the Paris Tribunal yesterday, and which novelists hard up for materials would do well to study. The real name of the hero is supposed to be Nau, but during his eventful career he has appeared before the public under various more or less high-sounding titles, of which Dorsainville, Delafield, and Catalina Faure are samples. He changed his name according to the necessities of the moment, but, unfortunately for him, with little success, since none of his ingenious transformations saved him from the clutches of the law. However, there is one thing he can boast of, and that is of having appeared before nearly all the Police Courts of Europe, and of having experienced their different systems of punishment. On the present occasion he styled himself the 'Comte de Nau, Advocate.' Why he added the latter qualification was a puzzle even to his own counsel. From the most trustworthy information that could be obtained, Nau is a citizen of Hayti, and the illegitimate offspring of a domestic servant. At the age of eighteen he got into trouble at home, and had to leave his native island to avoid being arrested for swindling. He first went to New-York, but, finding the American climate unpropitious to his temperament, he crossed the Atlantic, staid a few months in London, and then came to Paris to try his fortune. Nau is said to be very elegant in his manners, and of a distinguished appearance. He at once found the gay French capital to his liking. He came out as a great foreign 'swell' on the boulevards, and had no difficulty in making a host of miscellaneous friends, among them a young man named Hervieux, the son of a well-to-do tradesman in the Faubourg St. Honoré, who introduced him to the family. Our hero soon made himself at home with the old people, and captivated the heart of their daughter, a charming girl of eighteen, named Pauline. The father, a simple man, listened to the glowing account Nau gave of his wealth and expectations in Hayti, accorded him his daughter's hand, joined to a very respectable dowry. The marriage took place in January, 1858, and on the very day after Nau threw off the mask, and came out in his real character. He began by spending all his wife's dowry in amusement and debauchery. Then he pawned all her jewels, which her father was forced to redeem three times to escape a family scandal. However, the father eventually got tired of paying his son-in-law's debts, and refused all further supplies. Nau then deserted his wife and the children she had had by him, and returned to the boulevards in quest of fresh victims. Being unsuccessful in his marriage adventures, he again had recourse to swindling, was arrested, and sent to jail for three months. On leaving prison he passed himself off as a bachelor, and got introduced to the family of a rich jeweler established in the Palais-Royal. His winning manners and distinguished appearance again made him the pet of the house, and, as in the Faubourg St. Honoré, he ended by demanding the jeweler's daughter. The jeweler consented, and the wedding was on the eve of accomplishment, when the jeweler, thanks to the sudden interference of a third friend, who knew the Hervieux family above mentioned, discovered the real character of his projected son-in-law, and Nau had to beat a hasty retreat. He now abandoned his schemes of marriage, and returned once more to his old pastime of swindling. But here he was not more fortunate, and soon found himself again in durance vile for a couple of years. Tired and disgusted with the gay French capital, he, on regaining his liberty, braved the Channel passage and resolved to try his luck in London. At first he failed in making dupes, but, by dint of perseverance he again wheedled himself into the good graces of a respectable family, and married the daughter. Needless to say, as soon as he had squandered all she possessed, he deserted her, as he had deserted Pauline Hervieux. His career from this moment was one succession of petty swindles. He turned up at Liverpool, Geneva, Rotterdam, Brussels, Dresden, Berlin, and Mayence, and in all these towns he succeeded in finding dupes. In some he got married, and in others he got into prison. Meanwhile, to return to Paris, his first wife, Pauline Hervieux, died of a broken heart, leaving behind her four children, and as there was property which required to be legally settled, the Hervieux family were forced to look after Nau. They wrote to the various authorities abroad, and soon received answers informing them that all that was known of the gentleman in question was that he had been convicted of swindling and imprisoned, and had left the country. The family then took charge of the children. The war now broke out, and Nau once more made his appearance in London, where he pretended to be charged with an important mission from the Government of Tours. He succeeded so well that he deceived the Chargé d'Affaires of the Legation of Hayti, and obtained from him a passport in the name of the 'Comte de Nau,' with which he traveled about at the expense of hotel-keepers and local authorities in France. What became of him after the war is not known, but in 1873 he was once more found in the dock of the Paris Tribunal, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment for embezzlement. Having served his time in jail, he was ordered by the Government to be expelled from the country. But whither? What country would receive him? He could not return to either Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, or Spain on account of his 'little doings' in all those climes. So he was forced to select England, as the refuge of all people in distress. He is said to be still on your side of the Channel. He now claims the children he had by Pauline Hervieux, his first wife, whom he deserted. These children are heirs to about £4,000. Hence the demand. Here are the grounds of that demand: 'We [that is himself and children] are Haytian subjects. A family council cannot exclude me from the care of my children, neither can it give them a French guardian. According to the laws of Hayti, a white man cannot be the guardian of a native. The family council should have obtained the decision of the Haytian Consul at Paris. I therefore demand the annulment of all the operations of the French family council.' This reasoning, however, was not considered valid by the French Tribunal, and the verdict has been given against our hero. The children consequently remain under the guardianship of the Hervieux family, and, as everybody must say, the better for them."

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

FREIGHT RATES TO THE WEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—A prominent officer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day informed your correspondent that the present low rates of freight between New-York and the West would be abolished on Monday next. It is the intention of the companies in the combination to resume the old rates of seventy-five cents from New-York to Chicago and the proportionate rate from Philadelphia. This movement was caused from the fact that the present rates do not pay and an anticipated heavy Spring trade.

THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILROAD.

The first mortgage bondholders of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railroad met yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. John Bayard, of New-York, was in the Chair. He stated that it had been resolved at a previous meeting to authorize the Receiver of the road to procure a loan of $325,000 to pay his liabilities as Receiver, and the preferred liens of the road, and that if this loan was secured the foreclosure of the mortgage should be postponed, but if it was not secured within thirty days some action should be taken. This meeting was to consider such action. A resolution was then introduced by Mr. T. Charlton Henry declaring that, in the judgment of the bondholders, it was time to take steps for the foreclosure of the first mortgage. On motion of Mr. L. C. Clarke, Messrs. John Bayard, Henry A. Moti, Charles W. Hasler, T. C. Henry, and P. G. Sauerwein were appointed a committee with power to adopt a suit already instituted by first mortgage bondholders in Indianapolis, or to cause a new suit to be instituted. It was resolved that all authority, if any, that had been previously given by the bondholders to the Receiver to borrow money or contract debt should be revoked. The committee were instructed to recommend a plan of foreclosure and reorganization. The meeting then adjourned.

THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD WAR.

The railroad war at Hopewell, on the Belvidere branch of the Pennsylvania, was continued yesterday, though affairs were somewhat quieter than on the previous day. Both companies massed a number of men on the disputed ground, but neither party attempted violence. The four companies of military ordered out by Gov. Bedle were also on the ground, and it is thought their presence did much toward preserving order. Col. Angel, of the Seventh Regiment, is in command, and is ordered to remain until he receives further orders from the Governor. There were fully 2,000 men on the ground this morning. Ten cars, with 800 men on board, arrived at 1 o'clock from Jersey City and Newark.

During the morning the Delaware and Bound Brook Company succeeded in placing their track, after which they tore up several of the Pennsylvania Company's rails to prevent that company from making a connection. An engine of the Delaware and Bound Brook Company was then run on to the extemporized track and suffered to remain there.

At this stage of the proceedings the Pennsylvania Company made a fourth desperate attempt to re-establish their right of way. A locomotive was driven at full speed toward the gap in the track, in the vain hope that it would jump it. The engineer leaped from the engine after starting it, and, as if the guiding power had left it, the locomotive overturned the moment it reached the break in the track and was badly damaged.

The counsel of the Delaware and Bound Brook Company went to Newark early in the day to apply for an injunction preventing the Pennsylvania Company from taking up their frog. The Chancellor, to whom he made the application, decided in his favor, and the frog is not to be removed.

Gov. Bedle, who was all day in constant communication with the scene of conflict, expressed his determination to see that the decision of the Chancellor should be enforced. He telegraphed to the Chancellor to inform him of the nature of the decision, and the Chancellor replied that he did not intend to authorize the removal of the frog. In accordance with this Gov. Bedle sent orders that the engine on the crossing should be removed and that the frog should remain undisturbed. This will enable the Mercer and Somerset Railway Company's trains to pass, their track which had been torn up having been replaced yesterday. It is not probable that any further trouble will ensue at the crossing, but a long series of lawsuits may be looked for.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court, to-day delivered a decision in the railroad cases (referred to in last night's dispatches. He said the application of St. Louis County to become a party defendant in the bill to foreclose the second mortgage on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, and to the bill to foreclose the third mortgage on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, must be denied, for the reason that it was an unsecured creditor and could not be permitted to interfere with the foreclosure of the mortgage, as it had no interest in the subject matter. He also refused to grant the motion of the State to become a party in these cases for the same reason. In respect to the suit of N. A. Cowdrey, of New-York, against the Missouri Pacific Railroad and others, he said the bill was for the sole purpose of setting aside the third mortgage as fraudulent, but that its averments were not sufficient for that purpose, if true, and that if the bill did contain sufficient allegations to justify the setting aside of the third mortgage, no Receiver could be appointed under it, for the reason that the lease of that road had not yet expired under its provisions, and for the further reason that the object sought did not warrant the appointment of separate Receivers. He intimated that if it was true, as claimed, that the third mortgage was void, because of fraud, the proper way would be to intervene in the suit to foreclose, and that if the company refused to defend the court would, on a proper showing, permit such intervention.

[Mr. Andrew Peirce, the General Manager of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, has issued a report in pamphlet form of the complications between that corporation and the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. He details the circumstances which led to the connection of the two companies, shows the improvements which the Atlantic and Pacific have made since they leased the Missouri Pacific Line, states that the latter owe the former $1,375,968, and that they (the Atlantic and Pacific Company) are ready and willing to surrender the Missouri Pacific as soon as the latter will pay her just indebtedness for the advances made in the improvement of the road.]

THE CANADA SOUTHERN.

TORONTO, Jan. 7.—The *Globe* of to-day has a long article referring to the purchase, by Commodore Vanderbilt, of the controlling interest in the Canada Southern Railway, and says: "The Great Western Railway of Canada had the opportunity of acquiring the interest in the Canada Southern, subsequently secured by Mr. Vanderbilt, but its President, for reasons he deemed sufficient, declined the proposal."

BURLINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Vermont Central Railroad Company will shortly contest in the courts the legality of that part of the law passed at the last Legislature taxing its road-bed.

WHAT CAME FROM TAKING A SHORT CUT

The Reading (Penn.) *Times* says: "On Sunday evening last two young ladies named Lizzie Smith and Alice Blank, residing across the line of Berks, in Lehigh County, fell into an ore shaft fourteen feet deep, near the village of Rothrocksville. The young ladies were returning from a protracted meeting, and, in order to lessen the distance home, they took a short route across the fields. While hastening along in the darkness they fell into the shaft, and would have sustained serious injuries if it had not been for several feet of water in the shaft, which made their landing comparatively easy. They screamed vigorously for over an hour before they were released from their uncomfortable position. Their screams were finally heard by persons passing by, who obtained assistance and raised them to the surface by means of ropes. They had sustained no serious injuries, but their clothing was ruined."

THE ALEXANDER MURDER.

The Brooklyn Police have discovered a woman who, it is said, can give new and important testimony against P. Nathan Rubenstein, who is now awaiting trial in the Raymond Street Jail on a charge of having murdered his cousin, Sara Alexander, in a corn-field in East New-York, in December last. This woman says she saw Rubenstein and Sara Alexander go on board a Grand street car, in this City, about 5 o'clock on the evening of the day when the murdered girl was last seen alive by her friends. The car was going in the direction of the Grand Street Ferry to Williamsburg, and the woman is positive that Rubenstein and his cousin, both of whom she knew well, boarded it at the time mentioned. The Police refuse to disclose the name of the witness.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE POLICE BOARD.

THE QUESTION OF MASKED BALLS AGAIN BEFORE THE COMMISSIONERS—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday, President Smith in the chair. A letter from a gentleman residing in Yonkers, requesting permission to present a reward of $50 to Detectives King and Lyon, of the Central Office, for arresting thieves who broke into an robbed his house and for recovering a seal-skin sack, part of the stolen property, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline. It was decided that all matters of a character formerly considered by the Committee on Surgeons, should now be referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline, the former committee having been abolished. Officer E. R. Choate, of the Thirty-second Precinct, sent in his resignation. After being paid off on Monday last Choate left without signing the pay-roll, thus compelling Capt. Davis to pay over to the Treasurer out of his own pocket $101 91, the amount of Choate's pay, until he can obtain Choate's signature. The question of the propriety of masked balls came up again, owing to the receipt of a communication from the President and Executive Committee of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie, requesting that the opinion given by Mr. McLean, counsel to the board, prohibiting the holding of masked balls, be referred to the Corporation Counsel for confirmation. Commissioner Wheeler moved that the request be granted. Commissioner Voorhis, however, opposed the motion, which Commissioner Wheeler then withdrew. Commissioner Voorhis moved that the request be denied, and that the Chief Clerk inform the officers of the society that the board did not deem it necessary or advisable to take any further legal advice regarding the matter. This resolution was adopted. A copy of the dog ordinance, recently passed by the Board of Aldermen and received from the clerk of that body, was referred to the Superintendent in order that it might be promulgated to the force. A communication was read from Gen. Fitz John Porter in reference to the relations of the Street-cleaning Bureau with the Department of Public Works. In the communication Gen. Porter requested that the street-cleaning force be strictly prohibited from opening the sewer manholes and from throwing any materials whatever into the receiving basins. Gen. Porter also stated that the surface drainage would be vastly improved and increased were the street-cleaners required to pile up the sweepings at some distance from the receiving basins and leave the gutters unobstructed. The communication was referred to the Committee on Street Cleaning, with directions to have the requests complied with. A copy of the appropriation made for the maintenance of the Police Department for 1876 was received from the Controller. The total sum appropriated is $4,089,475, which includes $725,000 set apart for the carrying on of the Street-cleaning Bureau. The communication was referred to Commissioner Wheeler, as Treasurer of the board and Chairman of the Finance Committee. Treasurer Wheeler presented the pay-rolls of the Street-cleaning Department for December, amounting to $48,848 96, which were approved of and ordered to be paid.

The board then went into executive session, in which the dispute between Police Justices Otterbourg and Kasmire and Sergt. Smith, of the Essex Market Police Court, was fully discussed. The result was that the board determined to sustain Sergt. Smith, considering that he had acted in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the force. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk be directed to acknowledge the receipt of the communication from Police Justices Otterbourg and Kasmire, and in reply to state that the board is of the opinion that the proper performance of the duties of the members of the court squads will be best secured by adhering to the practice of holding the officers in command of the squads responsible for the action of the individual members thereof, pursuant to the rules and orders of the department.

The letter from Mr. William C. Barrett, counsel for the Bank of British North America, complaining of the action of Mr. St. John, the Property Clerk, in returning money to an alleged forger named Missing, was next considered, and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk be directed to acknowledge the receipt of the letter from Hon. William C. Barrett, and in reply to inform him that on examination of the question, the board is of the opinion that the money in question was disposed of according to the provisions of the statutes on the subject.

The executive session of the board then terminated.

THE BROOKLYN RING SUITS.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY BRITTON ASKS THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO TRY THE INDICTMENT AGAINST FOWLER.

District Attorney Britton, of Kings County, has sent the following letter to Attorney General Fairchild:

BROOKLYN, Jan. 6.

Hon. Charles D. Fairchild:

DEAR SIR: William A. Fowler has recently been indicted by the Grand Jury of this county for misdemeanor in office, and I herewith transmit copy of such indictment. Although not a high grade of offense, yet it is of a nature to attract very considerable attention, and in its incidental aspects important. In my judgment it is desirable that this case be tried by the Attorney General of the State, and I most respectfully invite and request you to try the same.

Should you desire specifically the reasons which prompt this request, I will be pleased to state them to you in person. Very respectfully,

WINCHESTER BRITTON,
District Attorney Kings County.

Mr. Britton does not give his reasons for not wishing to try the indictment against Mr. Fowler, but it is generally believed that his request is made because of the close political relations that have existed for years between himself and Mr. Fowler, and because of the further fact that he was counsel to the board of which Mr. Fowler is a member.

Affidavits of Kingsley, Keeney, and Lowber were served on John E. Parsons, the counsel for the people in the Brooklyn Ring suits, yesterday, together with notice of the motion to be made by the defendants on the 17th instant, for a change of the place of trial of the Hempstead Reservoir and Third avenue sewer cases from this City to Brooklyn. Archibald M. Bliss, the only remaining defendant, does not unite in the motion, because, through accident, he has not yet been served. The affidavits of William A. Fowler were served on Thursday. The answers of the defendants in the several suits brought against them, are ready, and will probably be served in a day or two.

A further extension of time to answer was granted yesterday to the defendants in the suits brought by the City against the sureties of ex-City Treasurer Sprague, against whom a judgment was obtained in a suit brought to recover money misappropriated by him while in office.

RECORD OF ROBBERIES.

The following robberies were reported to Superintendent Walling at Police Head-quarters yesterday: Some reckless burglars on Wednesday evening broke into the residence of Patrolman Joseph Buttman, No. 179 West Fourth street, from the rear, during the absence of the owner, and robbed that officer of clothing worth $192. Jewelry and money amounting in value to $103 were stolen from the apartments of Edward Burley, on the third floor of the tenement-house No. 831 Second avenue, by sneak thieves. Thomas Comber, a private watchman, was employed on Thursday by William Robertson, a Broad street produce merchant, to watch 300 barrels of flour on Pier No. 2 East River. While Comber was absent at his supper, some thieves stole three barrels, marked "C. B. Cox, Peppston, Minn.," and valued at $50. While Thomas Graves, of No. 102 East Sixty-third street, was walking through Forty-first street, near Third avenue, on Thursday night, he was knocked down by three highwaymen, who robbed him of his gold watch and chain, valued at $75, and escaped. A sneak thief stole an overcoat and $10 worth of gold leaf from the office of J. K. Wright, No. 10 Spruce street. The apartments of Thomas McGovern, No. 113 Mott street, were entered by sneak thieves, and robbed of $75 worth of property. Two thieves enter the human hair store of Albert Simonson, No. 863 Broadway, and while one engaged the attention of the clerk by pretending to purchase goods, the other stole $200 worth of human hair. Both thieves escaped. An overcoat, valued at $60, was stolen from the hallway of the Russian Bath establishment, No. 25 East Fourth street. An overcoat was stolen by sneak thieves from the hallway of the residence of W. B. Parish, No. 234 Second avenue.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF RAILROAD BONDS.

Messrs. Marx & Co., brokers, doing business at No. 50 Exchange place, yesterday morning reported to Capt. Petty, of the First Precinct, that they had lost a package of bonds valued at $12,000. From the circumstances of the case as reported to Capt. Petty by the firm, it would seem that about 12 o'clock on Thursday they gave to a clerk, who has been several years in their employ, a package containing twelve first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, for delivery at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine street. The clerk returned in a few minutes and stated he had lost the bonds. He said that on leaving his employers' office he placed the package between his vest and his shirt, buttoned up his coat, and kept his hands outside his coat on the package. When he reached the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co. he found, to his utter astonishment, that the package was gone. Messrs. Marx & Co., who have the utmost confidence in their clerk's probity, offer a reward of $1,000 for the return of the bonds.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

George Knipert, alias "Clifford," and Joseph B. Porter, were arraigned at Essex Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of highway robbery, preferred by Miss Lucy King, of No. 231 East Fourth street. Miss King deposed that as she was passing along Chrystie street, near Broome, about 9 o'clock on New-Year's night, she was followed by the defendants, and George and Harry Waters, who have not yet been arrested; that they attacked her near Rivington street, seized her and dragged her into an alleyway at No. 21 Rivington street, knocked her down and robbed her of $25 in money and her hat, shawl, neckerchief, and pair of gloves, worth $30, and then dragged her into a basement of a rear house, where all the property, except the money, was returned to her by the two men Waters. Knipert said that he resided at No. 276 Broome street, and was at home drunk at the time of the robbery. Porter, who gave no residence, said that he was in a saloon at the time. They were held for trial at the General Sessions, in default of $2,000 bail each.

ALLEGED CRUELTY ON SHIP-BOARD.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A SEA CAPTAIN—AFFIDAVIT OF THE INJURED MAN—ARREST OF THE ACCUSED.

A seemingly brutal case of cruelty on ship-board was brought yesterday before United States Commissioner Osborn, the ante-mortem statement of the victim disclosing a succession of cruelties almost incredible. It is the case of J. H. J. Alers, a native of Batavia, who shipped in August last, at Philadelphia, as cook and steward on board the American ship H. C. Sebley for a voyage to Pillau, in the German Baltic. It is alleged that during the voyage he received such injuries at the hands of the Captain, P. Nichols, that it was found necessary to send him to the hospital in Germany, where he was left without money or friends. Alers made his way to this City, still suffering from his injuries, and in December went to a hospital in Philadelphia, where he now lies in a very critical condition. In the affidavit sworn to before United States Commissioner Clarke, at Philadelphia, on the 3d inst., he states as follows:

"We sailed on the 11th of August, 1875, from Philadelphia for Pillau, a port in the German Baltic; on the 20th of August, while at sea, about 2:30 P. M., Capt. Nichols kicked me in the left side, knocking me down upon the floor; on the 1st of September he again kicked me on the floor and struck me in the eye; the second mate saw all this and said he would testify in my behalf; on the 11th of October, early in the morning, in the port of Pillau, Capt. Nichols came forward and struck me in the left side with an iron belaying pin, and I fell senseless to the deck; the second mate and one of the crew carried me in my berth; I was unable to speak from pain and soreness of my heart; shortly afterward the Captain came to my berth and said, 'What is the matter with you, you ——? I will soon fix and cure you,' and he then took hold of my hair and pulled me out on the floor, where I lay in the cold for an hour and a half; on the 13th of October, through the intercession of the steward of an American three masted schooner, I was sent to the hospital in Pillau. On the morning of the 28th of October, the Captain came to me in the hospital and first said in a loud voice, 'Steward, I am sorry you are so sick;' then he came close to my bed, and said in a lower voice, 'You ——, if you come on board that brig again you will never see New-York alive.' On the 29th of October, the Captain came to me in the hospital, and told me that he paid over all my wages and all extra pay that I was entitled to to the American Consul, Mr. Throll, at Königsburg, Prussia. I came out of the hospital on Nov. 3, and then called upon the agents of the ship, (which had sailed and left me,) and found that the Captain had not left my wages, which, up to that time amounted to $156 66. On the 4th of November, I went to the American Consul and showed my papers. The Consul seemed surprised, and told me that Capt. Nichols, of the brig H. C. Sebley had certified before him that all hands were on board, upon which the brig was cleared. The Consul sent me to the Medical Professor in Königsburg for medical attendance. I remained there until the 17th of November, and on the 18th was sent by the Consul to Berlin, and from thence to Hamburg. There I reported to Mr. Robinson, American Consul, who sent me to Liverpool to Gen. L. Fairchild, the American Consul there. He sent me to New-York upon the steam-ship City of Richmond, where I arrived Dec. 12. Since the morning of Oct. 11, 1875, when I was struck with the belaying pin I have suffered internally with a soreness and continual pain under my heart. Dec. 13 I applied to C. C. Duncan, United States Shipping Commissioner, but he wanted to take my papers from me. I refused to give them up, when he said he would have nothing to do with me, or give me any satisfaction. I then said I would go to Philadelphia, where I could be taken care of and get medical treatment. I borrowed money from the steward of the City of Richmond for this purpose. Since I have been in Philadelphia I have been gradually growing worse, and I have made my peace with God, and never expect to get well again. I am now unable to move from my bed or room."

The statement was brought to this City by a friend of Alers, and a warrant issued for the arrest of Capt. Nichols, who was found by Deputy United States Marshals Newcomb and Bernhard late on Thursday evening, on board of the ship, which is now lying at one of Brooklyn's piers. The accused was brought before United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday morning, and held in $5,000 bail for examination to-day.

INCREASED TERMINAL FACILITIES.

SUGAR TO BE SHIPPED FROM THIS PORT BY THE ERIE ROAD INSTEAD OF BY SOUTHERN AND EASTERN PORTS.

Perhaps no business interest of New-York embraces more capital and is carried on with closer sales than that of sugar refining. Competition and the discrimination of the principal trunk lines in favor of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston, have seriously crippled our business with the West. Barks with sugar, which formerly came to New-York and returned loaded with goods, bought from our merchants, have found themselves drifting to other ports which offer superior docking facilities, and with greater profit even without a full return cargo. In this Baltimore was our chief competitor, but heavy failures there have reduced the number of its sugar refineries to a single one. Philadelphia is able to make the empty barrel at ten cents less than it costs here; its refineries receive the raw sugar at their own docks, and on paying the Pennsylvania railroad $1 each, cars are drawn inside the building from which the refined article is to be shipped. During the late railway war in the East Boston threatened to take the whole of our Western trade freight on a single barrel from that city to the West by the Boston and Albany and New-York Central Roads, being thirty-five cents cheaper than from New-York. To meet this competition Messrs. Havemeyers & Elder, on behalf of themselves and the other large refineries, have made arrangements with the Erie Railway for a general freight depot in Williamsburg, and cars loaded with staves in Michigan can be unloaded in cooper shops and taken to the refineries to be filled with sugar to be sent through without change to any point West. Two floats have been built—one of which is now ready and the other will probably be launched at high tide to-day—on which the cars are taken to a new double track dock bridge, 100 feet long and 34 feet wide, at Williamsburg. From this point side tracks and switches extend to the delivering station and different buildings, and by 1,350 feet of double track to the new brick depot in North Fifth street, 400 feet long, covering the whole block between Frst and Second streets. This building has been fitted up with strong platforms, scales, and a telegraph office, to accommodate the general business which may be offered; the sidewalks are paved with Belgian pavement, and an improved thirty-six ton dummy engine moves around locating cars, fifty of which can be housed in the different buildings. The tariff to and from Williamsburg, in lots of one car-load and over is the same as from New-York City. Freight is received from all through Western as well as the following local points, viz.: Binghamton, Waverly, Owego, Ithaca, Elmira, and Rochester. In this way the Erie Railway, which begins everywhere and ends only in New-York, is provided with additional terminal facilities, and to the benefit of this City, which will thus be able to keep the immense sugar business of the country to itself and sell the cargoes which are returned in payment therefor. And the Erie, to whom our merchants are indebted for the removal of the recent enormous discrimination in favor of Boston, deserves to reap profit in its policy of defending New-York against rival cities. Messrs. Havemeyers & Elder expect to receive freight on Monday or Tuesday next, and have given the entire management and control of this business in Williamsburg to Mr. Lowell M. Palmer, office No. 47 North Fourth street.

THE INFANT ASYLUM BALL.

The following is the list of officers and managers of the Infant Asylum ball. President—Hon. Samuel J. Tilden. Vice President—Hon. John Bigelow. Treasurer—Hon. L. M. Bates. Secretary—Dr. H. D. Nichol. Floor Managers—Mr. Frederick C. Richardson, George W. Scott, Dr. W. P. Worster, Messrs. G. W. Webber, C. Brentham Rae, Thomas C. Tweddle, Howard E. Case, D. James Seligman, James W. Tappin, John C. Connor, Jr., Charles N. Scott, Gilbert M. Spier, Jr., Hubert O. Thompson, Ernest La Montague, John H. Henshaw, George W. Hand, James V. Kirby, Charles Peck, Louis H. Osborne, William DeL. Boughton, Howell H. Barnes, William H. Hampton, Jr., Stanley Bryant, Ed. S. Hatch, Clark Hazen, William H. Black, William E. Sinclair, A. H. Abenroth, William F. Flash, Charles G. Shields, William B. Price, William McA. Motley, George W. Jones, Edwin B. Curtiss, Frederick Rimer, John V. Robertson, T. Henry Stafford, W. L. Patton.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN THIEVING.

On the 17th of November a young man, dressed as a mechanic, visited the residence of Alexander S. Webb, No. 15 Lexington avenue, and said he had been sent to examine the register, in order to make some improvements. The housekeeper, Julia Geary, unsuspectingly admitted him, and after reconnoitering the premises on pretense of inspecting the register, he left, returning in a few minutes with a roll of cord with which he made some measurements. After spending some three or four minutes in the house the pretended mechanic left, and immediately afterward the housekeeper discovered that a seal-skin sack, valued at $210, which hung in the hallway, had been stolen. On the description of the visitor furnished the Police the thief was arrested and identified by the housekeeper. On being brought up in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, by Assistant District Attorney Russell, the prisoner, who said his name was George Stanley, a clerk, living at No. 304 West Twentieth street, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to three years in State Prison

MYSTERIES OF THE UNIVERSE.

LAST OF THE SERIES OF LECTURES BY PROF. PROCTOR—THE EARLY SYSTEMS OF ASTRONOMY.

Last evening Prof. Proctor delivered the last of his series of lectures on the "Mysteries of the Universe," at Steinway Hall, to a large audience. He commenced by stating that there were two mistakes commonly made in treating of the mysteries of the universe. One that things are as mysterious as they seem to be, and cannot be simplified, and the other that when one part of a mystery is cleared up all the rest will follow clear as day, also. Now this, he said, is a more grievous error than the other, because in astronomy the simplification of a part of a mystery leaves the rest still more mysterious and inexplicable than before. The ancients endeavored to simplify the motions of the stars, when they accepted the earth as the centre of the universe. The result was confusion worse confounded, and what with a cycle and epicycle that hypothesis which apparently was clear and simple led them into intricacies of thought absolutely stupendous. Here the room was darkened, and the stereopticon showed on the screen the early systems of astronomers, the Ptolemean, the system of Tycho Brahe, and of Copernicus. The lecturer continued by saying that the Ptolemaic, which seemed so easy before the motions of the planets were studied, ceased to be so as soon as astronomers tried to follow them in their advancings, their retrograde movements, and their apparent quiescence. A picture was then shown of what the curves traced by Mercury and Venus actually would be under the Ptolemean system. It presented a bewildering mass of circles and loops, and curves of every possible description, presenting a highly exaggerated image of that figure drawn by school boys, with compasses and known as the Turk's cap. The next figure was of the great pyramid of Gizeh, which the lecturer showed to have been constructed for astrological reasons, because the passage facing the north was in a direct line with the star Alpha, of the constellation of the Dragon, which then was the pole-star. Another picture showed that the same construction was found in every one of the nine pyramids of Gizeh. Other pictures showed the Egyptian zodiac, proving conclusively that at that time the astronomers had no knowledge of the precession of the equinoxes, and were ignorant that the star which was then the Pole star would in time cease to be so. The next picture showed an astrological House of Life, with the planets arranged according to their hours. All these things were exhibited to give an idea of the mysterious appearance to the ancients of the stars in their courses. Copernicus by taking the earth from the centre and putting the sun in its place removed much of the mystery, but still the planets would not follow the paths laid down for them, and it was only when Kepler proved that the true curve of their motion was an ellipse that the mystery was solved. But it was not yet shown for all that. The question still remained, "Why do the planets move in ellipses," nor could any answer be given to this until Newton came and suggested the law of gravitation, and then simplicity took the place of the complex results of Kepler. But the solution of this mystery led to one still higher and still deeper, "What is gravitation?" and here he was forced to acknowledge that he could only offer an hypothesis of his own, which he would not even pretend was an explanation. It was obvious that gravitation must, in its velocity, as far exceed light as the waves of sound traveling over water exceed the waves of the water. There might be waves of compression traveling upon the waves of ether, and these would tend to draw two bodies together, just as the waves of the sea in a calm tend to bring two ships together. If even this mystery were solved by this explanation, then the still more direful mystery of the waves of compression would remain behind. From the mysteries of attraction he passed to the mysteries of repulsion, as evinced by comets' tails, which manage always to turn away from the sun, even in perihelion shifting over from one side of the head to the other in a few hours. If this were a law of repulsion it must be infinitely swifter than gravitation, for it took that force seven days to stretch out the comet's tail from the sun on its approach, but it was switched round in five hours. From this mystery of repulsion he passed to that of energy, as evinced in the distribution of light and heat by the sun, and from this subject he passed to the consideration of the starless spaces of the universe, which, he thought, might be the abode of disembodied intellects.

COLLEGE DISCIPLINE.

THE NEW-YORK ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF PRINCETON ON SECRET SOCIETIES.

A meeting of the New-York Alumni Association of Princeton College was held at Delmonico's last evening, Mr. Parke Godwin presiding. Letters were read from Secretary Belknap, Hiester Clymer, and others, regretting their inability to be present. A report was presented by the Treasurer showing a balance on hand of $562 46. The Committee on College News was called on, but had nothing to report. The Committee on Base-ball stated that they would be compelled to give up their old ground, and had selected another, which could be obtained for between $5,000 and $6,000. The undergraduates, however, appeared to be of the opinion that they should not be called on to pay for it. Mr. McMartin, who had been deputed to secure rooms for the meetings of the association, reported that suitable apartments could be obtained in Madison square for $2,200 per year.

A resolution was then offered by Mr. Alexander expressing approval of the inter-collegiate literary and oratorical contests recently instituted.

Rev. Dr. Irenæus Prime spoke of the good effects produced by these contests in the preparation of the essays and in the healthful stimulation they gave to young men. One of the very highest and most important attainments was the art of public speaking, for knowledge could be of no value unless we made use of it.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Hugh L. Cole, on behalf of the committee appointed to proceed to Princeton to endeavor to induce the Trustees of the college to remove the prohibition on the secret Greek letter societies, and particularly to rescind the order forbidding students to join such societies, reported that the committee had met the Trustees and laid the matter before them, but that the Trustees had declined to come to any decision on the point. The arguments of the Faculty against these societies, laid before the Trustees, the committee had not heard, and therefore could not reply to them. Mr. Cole also read the argument delivered by the committee before the Trustees in favor of the societies, the chief points of which were that the secret societies have no prejudicial effect on the morals of undergraduates, and that to prohibit them, and thus make them of more importance in college government than they really are, is the very way to induce undergraduates to become members of them—in fact, to render them irresistible.

A letter was read from President Chadbourne, of Williams College, to the effect that, in his opinion, secret societies had no bad effect, but rather the contrary, on the student, and that it was impolitic for the college authorities to interfere with them.

Mr. McCarter said that twenty years ago no such societies existed. He would like to know what useful purpose they served.

Mr. Cole said he cared nothing about secret societies, but it was wrong to make a boy on entering college take an oath that he would not do such and such acts.

Mr. Patterson said that none of these secret societies had done any good, so far as could be ascertained. What had they done, he asked, as compared with the old Whig and Cliosophic Societies?

Mr. Edgar said the Cliosophic was itself a secret society. The committee did not go to Princeton to favor secret societies, but they insisted that they did less harm than did the prohibition of them. No college could be successful, he thought, without societies of some kind; they are indispensible.

Mr. Alexander thought the association ought to speak strongly on the question. The Trustees of Princeton recognized the society as the proper body to offer suggestions on such subjects.

The further consideration of the question was postponed until the 11th of February next, and the meeting adjourned.

THE COST OF STEALING A VESSEL.

David Lawson, mate of the schooner Mary Chilton, and who ran away with that vessel from San Andreas, in South America, while the captain was temporarily on shore, was called yesterday morning in the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, before Judge Benedict, and was sentenced to the Kings County Penitentiary at hard labor, for the term of two years. On motion of Assistant United States District Attorney Foster, William Barrett and August Heckmuth, sailors of the Mary Chilton, who were joined with Lawson, in a second indictment, were discharged on their own recognizance.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK.

Mr. O. H. Schreiner, lately the Cashier of the German-American Bank, has issued a circular to shareholders of the bank, in which he proposes for election as Directors of the bank the names of twenty persons, his own heading the list, who are pledged in writing to liquidate the affairs of the bank with just regard for the interests of all concerned.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* of Friday says: "The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region for the week ending Jan. 1 was 10,828 tons, against 41,035 tons for the corresponding period of last year; decrease, 30,207 tons. The total for the year commencing Dec. 1 is 275,842 tons, against 381,906 for the corresponding period of last year; decrease, 106,064 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions of which we have any report is, for the week, 90,601 tons anthracite, against 118,625 tons for the corresponding period of last year; decrease, 28,024. The total amount of anthracite sent for the year is 20,476,829 tons, against 30,297,017 for same period last year; increase, 179,812 tons. The quantity of bituminous is 3,903,352 tons, against 3,495,713 tons for corresponding period of last year; increase, 407,639 tons."

LAW REPORTS.

THE FIELDS CASE.

THE RIGHT OF THE STATE TO SUE FOR FRAUDS AGAINST THE CITY MAINTAINED—INTERESTING DECISION BY JUDGE WESTBROOK.

Judge Westbrook has just rendered an important decision in the case of the People, &c., against Thomas C. Fields, in which one of the objective legal points in the Tweed civil suits is also decided. The suit was instituted to recover moneys illegally paid to Fields by the City Chamberlain on a check of Controller Connolly, countersigned by Mayor Hall, on June 3, 1870. The amount of the check was $459,977 79, and was received by Fields as the Assignee of a number of firemen. In the former suit against Fields, which was carried to the Court of Appeals, it was conclusively shown that Fields received the money without authority of law, and that there was a cause of action existing against him for the recovery of the money thus obtained. The City filed an answer in this suit which it subsequently withdrew. The effect of such withdrawal is thoroughly discussed by Judge Westbrook, who decides that the State has the right of suing the Ring plunderers. He calls attention to the allegation that the City and County authorities have acquiesced in the fraudulent payment and are colluding and conniving with Fields in this fraud, and examines at length the opinion in the Ingersoll case, between which and the present case he draws a distinction. In the former suit the people claimed the money as their own and not as Trustees for the City, the City not being represented in the case as a defendant, and the point alluded to was not raised. The opinion of Judge Allen turned directly on the point that the State owned the money sought to be recovered, and the action could be maintained only by the party who was the technical owner of it. The unanimous conclusion of the Court of Appeals in that case was not that the State might not sue on behalf of the City, under proper allegations of the failure of the City's officers to discharge their duties, but that they could not on any such grounds sue on behalf of the State. The question here presented is, where a clear right of action exists against a party to recover moneys belonging to a municipal corporation, which he has wrongfully obtained, to the great injury of honest tax-payers, by fraud and collusion with the municipal authorities, the corporation meanwhile refusing to sue for the amount because its officers collude with the wrong-doers; the question is, must such moneys remain in the wrong-doer's pocket because there is no party competent to sue who is competent to prosecute? The question, continues the court, is a startling one, and if it requires an affirmative answer, then the wisdom which has molded our State Government and framed its laws has been entirely at fault. Municipal corporations are not only the creations of the State for the good of a locality, but for the general welfare of the whole. An argument which affirms a want of power in the people to maintain an action under the conditions above expressed overlooks the great right of self-preservation by action by the Government inherent not only in the individual, but in the State. It is like the question propounded to the national Government, "Where is the clause in the Federal Constitution which authorizes the Government to raise an Army to coerce a State?" The letter of the law was then invoked to paralyze the nation's arm, and the argument now is, that the thief may steal from a Municipal corporation, with the aid of fraudulent officials, and steal until the substance of the people be consumed by the power of the tax gatherer, until the prosperity of the Commonwealth is affected by combinations for plunder in its separate parts, and yet the State be powerless to intervene for the protection of the honest citizen thus plundered. Such reasoning carries no weight.

As a corollary to these considerations Judge Westbrook holds that the highest duty to its citizens is protection, and that under the act of 1875 the action by the people of the State against Fields was properly brought. The amendment to the complaint to make it conform to the new statute he holds proper under section 173 of the code. The amendment seeks to charge no new facts, to bring in no new party, to do no act to which the defendant Fields had any moral or legal right to object; it merely asks that the record shall be so amended that the accountability of the plaintiffs to the City shall expressly appear, and to this there can be no possible objection.

The defendant Fields is, however, allowed the costs of the action up to the time of trial merely as a credit, on the recovery in the action. The legal points were tried before Judge Westbrook without a jury, at Albany in October last, the decision having been withheld until now.

CHOOSING THE PLACE OF LITIGATION.

The suit of George P. Steinball against the Relief Fire Insurance Company was brought to trial before Judge Donohue in the Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. The plaintiff, it appeared, had several insurances, amounting in all to $30,000, on the stock of goods owned by him. The policies of insurance allowed him to keep fire-crackers. He kept not only these, but also fire-works, from which a fire originated, which caused the destruction of the plaintiff's stock in trade. He brought a suit against the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company, of this City, and obtained a verdict in his favor. The present suit was brought in Baltimore, Md., and the defendants had the case transferred to the United States Courts. The New-York courts in the former case had held that he could explain the language of his policy and show that fire-works were in the line of his business. The United States courts on the other hand, held in the present case that he could not so explain the words, and non-suited him. He thereupon brought the present suit to reform his policy and to compel its payment. He set out in his complaint both the losing of the policy and the proceedings in the Federal courts. On the opening of A. R. Dyett, the plaintiff's counsel, J. L. Hill, who represented the insurance company, made a motion for a dismissal of the complaint, which was granted. Judge Donohue in giving his decision held that, the plaintiff having previously chosen his tribunal, and having been there nonsuited, the matter was therefore res adjudicata. After suing as he had on the instrument, the plaintiff could not afterward bring a suit for a reformation of it.

CHARLES L. LAWRENCE AGAIN INDICTED.

The Grand Jury returned yesterday into the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, and presented a large number of indictments, most of which are withheld, as the accused have not yet been arrested. Among them was one against Charles L. Lawrence, brought to meet the circumstances of his extradition from England. Lawrence was extradited for forging the name of F. L. Blanding & Co. to owner's oaths and import entries, the indictment then found charging him also with presenting these oaths and entries to United States officials with intent to defraud the Government. It was proposed by United States District Attorney Bliss to try him upon all these counts, but as he was extradited for forgery alone, in obedience to the instructions of Attorney General Pierrepont, he will be tried upon that charge first, and to enable this to be done, and to make the charges more specific, the new indictment for forgery was framed. It differs from the other in this that Lawrence is charged merely with forging the name of F. L. Blanding & Co., to owner's oaths and import entries, and sets out these documents in the condition in which they left Lawrence, while the old one, described them as they were after they had passed through the Custom-house. It is understood, that the case will be called for trial at the opening of the term, next Wednesday.

A MERCHANT CHARGED WITH FALSE PRETENSES.

Detectives Field and O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, left this City on Thursday evening with a requisition on the Governor of Pennsylvania for the arrest of Theodore F. Phillips, a dry goods dealer of Pittsburg, charged with obtaining goods by false pretenses. Phillips had been indicted on complaint of Mr. McElligott, a member of the firm of L. M. Bates & Co., dry goods merchants, No. 451 Broadway, who, in his affidavit, states that on the 20th of October the accused visited the store of the complainant and represented that he was a flourishing merchant with a clear capital of $30,000 to $35,000, who always paid his liabilities promptly. On these representations Bates & Co. sold goods amounting to $4,000; and on visiting Pittsburg a few weeks ago, Mr. McElligott found that Phillips was hopelessly insolvent, whereupon proceedings were instituted against him. On arriving at Jersey City, en route to Pittsburg, Detectives Field and O'Connor discovered Phillips in that city, and brought him to New-York. The prisoner was brought before the Court of General Sessions yesterday, where Judge Sutherland fixed bail at $7,000.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

The application for a mandamus on the part of the Seventh Regiment to compel the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to appropriate $350,000 toward the building of an armory came up for argument before Chief Justice Davis and Judge Brady, in the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. The application is made under section 34 of chapter 223 of the laws of 1875. On the part of the regiment it was urged by John E. Parsons and Peter B. Olney, the counsel, that the law in question is mandatory, and that all the preliminary steps have been taken in accordance with the statute. The City urges that the act is merely permissive, and further that the spirit of the act was merely to provide accommodations for regiments which had none.

VERDICTS AGAINST THE CITY.

Michael Conway, one of the janitors of the new County Court-house in 1871, brought suit to recover his wages which were withheld by the Controller on the ground that the plaintiff was irregularly employed. This was done in spite of a resolution passed by the Board of Supervisors in 1872 cove ring Conway's case. The case came up before Judge Van Brunt yesterday, ex-Judge A. J. Requier appearing for the City, and Elliot Sandford for the plaintiff. The court held that the Supervisors' resolution ratified any irregularity in the plaintiff's original employment, and the jury awarded Conway a verdict of $3,362 68.

TWEED'S FRIENDS TO THE RESCUE.

ONE OF HIS BONDSMEN SUES THE CITY—HE IS INDIGNANT AT THE CONDUCT OF THE CITY AUTHORITIES IN NOT HAVING RECOVERED THE PLUNDER LONG AGO—HE ASKS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER TO PROSECUTE THE SUITS.

The papers in what promises to be an interesting appendage to the Ring suits were yesterday served on Mayor Wickham by Field and Deyo, the plaintiff's attorneys. The suit is brought by Charles Devlin, one of the bondsmen of Tweed in the criminal indictments against him, and the defendants are the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City, the Board of Supervisors of the County, Attorney General Charles S. Fairchild, Corporation Counsel William C. Whitney, Jackson S. Schultz, John H. Keyser, Andrew J. Garvey, Richard B. Connolly, and James H. Ingersoll. The action is instituted under chapter 161 of the Laws of 1872, entitled "An act for the protection of tax-payers against the frauds, embezzlements, and wrongful acts of public officers and agents." The act in question was passed as a Reform measure, and is as follows:

"All officers, agents, commissioners, and other persons acting for and on behalf of any county, town, or municipal corporation in this State, and each and every of them, may be prosecuted, and an action or actions may be maintained against them to prevent waste or injury to any property, funds, or estate of such county, town, or municipal corporation, by any person residing in such county, town, or municipal corporation, assessed for and liable to pay taxes therein, or who has paid taxes therein within one year previous to the commencement of such action or actions. This act shall not be so construed as to take away any right of action from any county, town, or municipal corporation, or from any public officer, or as affecting actions now pending brought by them, or any of them."

In the complaint to the present suit Mr. Devlin sets forth that he resides in the City and County of New-York, and has there resided continually for the last twenty-five years and more, and is assessed for and liable to pay taxes, and has done so for the last twenty-five years to the amount in each year of a thousand dollars and upward. Continuing, he says that, as he is informed and believes, the defendants, John H. Keyser, Andrew J. Garvey, Richard B. Connolly, James H. Ingersoll, together with James Watson, heretofore and in or about the year 1869, entered into a conspiracy to defraud the County of New-York, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by fabricating and procuring payment of pretended claims against the City and the County; such pretended claims to be sometimes wholly false and sometimes grossly and fraudulently exaggerated. In pursuance of the said conspiracy, as he is informed and believes, various pretended claims, some of them against the County, and others against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, were by the conspirators, or some of them in the interest of others, fabricated and payment thereof procured from the treasuries of the County and of the City respectively, amounting to several millions of dollars from each. Upon the discovery of the frauds, which discovery took place in the Summer and Autumn of 1871, it became the duty of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and of their proper officers, to make lawful efforts, by suit or otherwise, to obtain restitution to the treasuries of the County and City respectively, of all money and property of which the County and City had been so defrauded, and this duty has continued to this day and still con-

he defendant Charles S. Fairchild is Attorney ral of the State of New-York, and as such he e, as the plaintiff says he is informed and ves, authority to prosecute the said conspirators, to cause them to make restitution to the uries of the County and City respectively of all y and property obtained by them, or any of , and the right to recover all damages caused e alleged frauds. The defendant William C. ney is counsel to the Corporation of the City w-York, and as such it is his duty to prosecute ims of the said County or of the said City, and ntain their legal rights in all courts and places. thstanding the duties hereinbefore set forth l action or prosecution, the plaintiff says he is ed and believes, has ever been commenced t any one of the conspirators or their estate, e effort made to obtain restitution of the and property so fraudulently obtained, except as is thereinafter mentioned. onspirators have had ever since the frauds, ll have, each of them, large estates, from restitution of the money and property so ently obtained could, with reasonable diligence have been procured, and could still be procured the full extent or a great part thereof, extent at least of three or four millions of dollars. n the year 1872, an assignment of a large of property was made by the defendant . Keyser to the defendant Jackson S. in trust, to collect and convert the same ey, and pay the same to the County or City ection, wholly or partly, for the said money perty so fraudulently obtained, which assignment was accepted by Mr. Schultz, and he has a large amount of money and property er, but has paid over nothing to the County After the perpetration of the frauds, and he discovery thereof, James Watson a suit was commenced in the Supreme this State during the year 1875 argaret Watson, as the Administratrix of of James Watson, to recover money so tly obtained, and thereupon a judgment ned for the sum of $643,932 32, which, or part of which, has been paid by Marson, but no part thereof has come into the of the County or City. The said Keyser, d Ingersoll have all admitted and avowed legal proceedings that they participated raudulent acts as aforesaid, or some of although such admissions were known to s whose duty it was to prosecute, no ac- kind, except as in this complaint men- been taken by them, or any of them, e persons making the admissions and oresaid. The neglect to call the said account, and the neglect to prosecute all of the said conspirators, and the obtain restitution from them or their he money and property so fraudulently s been owing, as the plaintiff is in- believes, to the gross neglect of the City nty, and the proper officers whose duty ecute the claims of each, and to collu- the officers, or some of them, and the or their representatives. Unless the and the proper officers whose duty it the said claims and to procure resti- ompelled speedily to prosecute the con- d use all reasonable diligence to obtain the Treasuries of the County and ively, there is great and im- nger of several millions being he County and to the City. having been once begun against Con- gersoll, have been discontinued or pardon has been procured for Inger- been indicted and convicted for trans- cted with the frauds; the time for ents against Garvey and Keyser has y left to elapse; some of the claims nspirators, capable of redress by civil en already barred by the statute of d the rest will become barred in the months if no action be in the mean- d. For these reasons the plaintiff de- t in the following terms:

he said Board of Supervisiors of the York, the said Mayor, Aldermen, and the City of New-York, and all officers to prosecute the said claims, and to as aforesaid, be by injunction pre- g or suffering any waste or injury to ds, or estate of the said County and restrained from giving any release ny of the said conspirators or any ex- r estates respectively, or making any mpromise with them, or any of them, direction of the court.

Receiver be appointed of all the said said conspirators for money or prop- tly obtained as aforesaid, and of all hem by reason of the said frauds, or

said Receiver or the said officer may osecute the said conspirators and nd endeavor by all lawful means to to the treasuries of the said County ively of all money and property so ed as aforesaid.

officers whose duty it was to prose- s, and who have been guilty of such n as aforesaid, be required to make County and City respectively all e or suffered by them to the prop- of the said County and the said ich may have been occasioned by money and property which they for the said County or City.

ought is a curious one in many e names of Tweed and Sweeny the members of the Ring do not ion itself seems like an offset to ard against Tweed. All the de- will, it is said, be served, and s anticipated.

THOMAS C. FIELDS' PROPERTY.

Mutual Life Insurance Com- s C. Fields was brought before preme Court, Chambers, yester- on for a resale of the premises ortgaged some property in One h street, west of Eleventh av- This mortgage was assigned to rance Company as security for by the mortgagee. The com- nsfer as an equitable mortgage ge, but taking it as an assign- ompany foreclosed their mort- on sale brought only $20,500, e than sufficient to cover the y's claim, with the necessary ent application was made by inal mortgage of $25,000, on perty was sold for an inade- arrett granted the motion for a resale of the premises, on the condition that the applicants give security within five days that the property shall be sold for more than on the previous sale.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE—REPORT OF CASES ARGUED YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, on motion of Mr. N. P. Lyde, L. L. Ainsworth, of West Union, Iowa, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court. On motion of Mr. L. D. Woodworth N. B. Bellingaly, of New-Lisbon, Ohio, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

The following cases were argued:

No. 105.—*Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company vs. Arms & Arms.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa.—This was an action to recover for a personal injury, alleged to have been suffered by Mr. Arms while a passenger on the cars of the company, in consequence of a collision, caused by the carelessness of its agents. The court, on the trial, instructed the jury that if they found the accident was caused by the gross negligence of the employes of the road, controlling the train, they might give exemplary damages. The jury so found and gave a verdict for $4,000. It is here urged that punitive damages are never given except as a punishment for an offense of which the defendant has been guilty, and they will not be inflicted upon a master for the negligence of the servant. For this reason, it is insisted, the judgment must be reversed. J. W. Carey for plaintiff in error; C. C. Nourse for defendants.

No. 111.—*Scammon vs. Kimball.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—This bill is filed to procure a set off of what are claimed by the appellant to be mutual debts and credits, as between himself and the United Security Insurance Company, a bankrupt, of which the defendant or appellee is assignee. He claims that he was indebted to the Company in various sums, in the form of notes given for stock of the Company, and for borrowed money, and that the Company was, at the time of its bankruptcy, indebted to him more than $50,000 for losses on policies of insurance, and these he asks to be set off. The court ruled that the set off could not be allowed, and dismissed the petitioner's bill. It is here claimed that while the stock notes may not be allowed to be set off, the amount due on the policies of insurance may be, and that the court below erred in holding the contrary. Appellant in person; J. S. Thompson for appellee.

No. 126.—*John Forsyth, Appellant, vs. Mark Kimball, Assignee, &c.*—Continued.

No. 729.—*George O. Marcy, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The Township of Oswego.*—This cause was submitted by Mr. Alfred Ennis and Mr. A. L. Williams, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and by H. G. Webb for the defendant in error, under the twentieth rule.

No. 539.—*Marshal O. Roberts et al., Surviving Trustees, &c., Appellants, vs. the United States.*—This cause was submitted on printed argument by Mr. Thomas Meson, of counsel for the appellants, and by Mr. Solicitor General Phillips for the appellee, under the twentieth rule.

No. 105, (substituted for No. 120,)—*The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, Plaintiffs in Error, vs. Mary A. F. and D. D. Ames.*—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. J. W. Cary, of counsel for plaintiff in error, and by Mr. C. C. Nourse for the defendants in error, and concluded by Mr. J. W. Cary for the plaintiff in error.

No. 121.—*Samuel S. Smoot, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles E. Rittenhouse.*—This cause was argued by Mr. T. T. Crittenden, of counsel for the plaintiff in error. The court declined to hear further argument in this cause.

No. 122.—*John M. Miller, plaintiff in error, vs. Wells, Fargo & Co.*—Passed.

No. 123.—*Charles Stott et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. William Rutherford.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by W. A. Meloy, of counsel for plaintiffs in error.

Adjourned until Monday, at 12 M.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

Stracham vs. Van Tuyl et al.—Order granted.

By Judge Donohue.

Mack vs. Currey.—Motion denied.

By Judge Barrett.

The People, &c., vs. Wood.—I do not think that the question discussed is up for decision in these papers. If the depositions should be offered upon the trial they can be objected to and a ruling had. But the prisoner has given bail for trial at the General Sessions, and is free. I cannot change the bail bond, and that is all that is before the court.

Motions Denied.—Lessmeyer vs. Hamburger; McLelland vs. Clow; motions denied, with $10 costs.

Jones vs. Russ.—It was an error to tax the $25. That should have been $15, and $10 must be deducted; also $6, if the inquest was without a jury, as to what proof may be furnished; also, the $38 50 on payment of the judgment without further execution and without satisfaction price being required.

Motions Granted, with $10 costs.—Allen vs. Kobbe; Seebald vs. Zenner; President, &c., of the Manhattan Company vs. Devereaux.

Motions Granted.—McGinnis vs. Baker; Bunker vs. Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Kapp vs. Scallon.—Guardian *ad litem* appointed.

Freeman vs. De Groot.—On furnishing an undertaking in $1,000, the plaintiff may have a temporary injunction and an order to show cause against a permanent injunction pendente lite, and a Receiver, returnable on the 10th inst. at 12 M.

Motions Granted.—Beach vs. The Mayor, &c.; Cunningham vs. Shaffer; $10 costs to abide events.

Clark vs. Van Loon.—Proof of service wanting.

Hoagland vs. Bryant.—Motion granted, with a stay of proceedings for twenty days.

Whiting vs. Mott.—Motion granted, with costs to abide event. Memorandum.

Luling vs. Douglass.—The demurrer is frivolous, and the plaintiff must have judgment thereon with costs.

Ranny vs. Davis et al.—Why was not the order to show cause served upon all the defendants?

Blessing vs. Reilly.—There is no proof of the service of the order to show cause.

Simmons vs. Mutual Benefit Savings Bank.—I am unwilling to make so sweeping an order as that asked. The Receiver may sell bonds that have a market value at the best market rates; as to the others, he should be limited at present to private sale, any offer to be reported to the court before the bargain is closed.

Olmsted vs. Paine.—Motion denied, with costs to abide event. Memorandum.

Beebe vs. Seaman, Jr.—Motion granted for third Friday of this month.

Market National Bank vs. Whipple.—Motion denied on the authority of the cases in 45 New-York, but without costs.

Gilbert vs. Seitz.—I want an affidavit that the consenting attorneys represent all the defendants in the suit.

Phinney vs. Comstock.—The defendant may take an order to show cause why the ex parte order substituting another plaintiff should not be vacated, returnable on the 10th inst., at 12 M., and why the attorney should not be punished for contempt of the order of Dec. 7, 1875, and this motion may stand over to be heard at the same time.

Hoople vs. Wendel et al.—I do not find that Andrew Froehlich or L. L. Goebel named in the County Clerk's certificate had notice.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Ireland vs. Vredenburg et al.—Decree signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sandford.

Viana vs. Newberg.—Motion granted. See order.

Irwin et al. vs. Chambers.—Motion denied, without costs. Memorandum.

Autenrieth vs. Somerville et al.—Report of Referee confirmed and judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

COURT NOTES.

Application was made to the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday for the appointment of a Rapid Transit Commissioner in place of John T. Agnew, resigned.

Judge Westbrook will not open Part II. of the Supreme Court, Circuit, on Monday until noon, when he will render his decision to amend the panel of selected jurors in the Tweed case.

John Scott, to whom Mark M. Pomeroy was indebted in the sum of $395, sued the latter for the amount and yesterday endeavored to get an attachment from Judge Barrett in Supreme Court, Chambers, against a folding-press and certain other property which Pomeroy's brother had agreed to turn over in payment of the claim. Judge Barrett denied the application.

Judge Johnson, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday rendered a decision, on the motion made in the case of the Hanover National Bank, against Benjamin E. Smith and Clark R. Griggs, an action brought to recover $5,000, due on a promissory note. Motion was made to remand the case to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, and this is granted in the decision rendered yesterday.

William Wiley, the proprietor of a policy shop in West Broadway, and sixteen white and colored men, who had been arrested on the pevious night while engaged in the "envelope game," were yesterday arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Tombs Police Court. The latter, on hearing the evidence, discharged three of the men, fined the rest, and held the proprietor in $500 bail to answer.

Thomas E. Nelson was brought before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday morning, charged with passing a counterfeit $20 greenback, purporting to be of the issue of the Merchants' National Bank of New-York, upon Simon Schloss, of No. 85 Avenue C. He was held in $1,000 for examination to-day. While in the Commissioner's rooms he was identified by a man doing business in South Fifth avenue as having passed a similar bill upon him some time since.

A motion was made before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday on behalf of the City in the suit brought by William A. Seaver as Collector of John L. Brown, deceased. Brown it appears sued for the recovery of $35,166 15, being his percentage on the regulating and grading of First avenue from Ninety-second street to One Hundred and Ninth street. The case was once tried, and a new trial was ordered by the Court of Appeals. The City now desires to amend its answer by setting up a non-compliance on Brown's part with regard to the time of the work, which he abandoned. The decision was reserved.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 7.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$2,000	Dis. of C. 3.65s..	69	100	N. Y. C. & H.......	106¼
5,000	U. Pac. S. F...	95½	100	North-western.s3	38½
200	Western Union...	74¾	200	St. Paul Pref....c.	67¾
200	do........b3.	74¾	200	Mich. Cen.....b3.	57½
700	do........	74¾	300	do........	57½
200	do.......b3.	74⅝	300	do........	57⅜
200	do........	74¾	300	do.......s3.	57¼
200	Pacific R. of Mo..	12⅜	500	do........	57¼
200	Pacific Mail...s3.	38⅜	100	do.......s3.	57⅛
500	do........	38⅜	400	do........	57⅛
300	do........	38½	800	do.......s3.	57
3600	do........	38⅝	100	do........	57
500	do.......c.	38⅝	100	do.....s60.	56¾
100	H. & St. Jo. Pref..	28⅜	100	do.......s3.	57¼
2400	Lake Shore......	61	100	do........	57⅜
300	do......s3.	61	100	do.......s3.	57⅝
500	do......s3.	61	200	do........	57⅛
400	do......s3.	60⅞	100	do.......c.	57½
400	do........	61	300	Erie Railway......	15½
1300	do.....b3.	61⅛	300	do........	15⅝
400	do........	61	400	do.......s3.	15⅝
1900	do.......c.	61⅛	100	St. L. & K. C......c.	4
1000	do.......c.	61¼			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.......	121	$1,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '68........	120⅜
25,000	do.......b. c.	121	6,000	do......b. c.	120⅜
5,000	U. S. 5-20, R., '67....b. c.	119⅜	1,000	U. S. 5-20, R., '68........c.	120½
10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	122¾			

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	Mo. 6s, L. bds.	102	225	Wells-Fargo Ex..	81
9,000	Tenn. 6s, old.	44½	10	American Ex. b. c.	57½
3,000	Tenn. 6s, N. S.	43	25	Erie R'way...b. c.	16
1,000	Ten. 6s, new.	43	300	do.......	15¾
3,000	Dis. of C. 3-65s.	69	1200	P. M. S. S. Co.. b. c.	38⅝
10,000	Ch. & O., C. on.	33	800	do.......	38¾
5,000	C., B. & Q. C. 7s.	108	100	do......c.	38¾
1,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s.	109¾	5	do......c.	38¼
1,000	N. J. Cen. 1st. C.	109	500	do.......	38¾
1,000	N. J. C. 1st C. s3.	106¾	100	do.......	38⅜
2,000	N. J. C. 1st, N.	115½	500	do.....b3.	38¾
8,000	M. & St. P. 8s. 1st.	115½	200	do.......	38⅝
10,000	M. & St. P., I. & M. Div.......	85	700	do.......	38½
10,000	do.......	85¼	200	do......s3.	38⅜
3,000	do.......	85½	100	do.....s60.	38¼
1,000	Mil. & St. P., C. & M. Div.	90	300	do.......	38⅜
6,000	C. & N. W. Cons.	100¼	100	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	106¼
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st.	103½	20	do.. b. c. opg.	106¼
8,000	N. W. C. G....	86½	100	do.......	106⅜
10,000	do......s3.	86½	100	do.......	106½
2,000	Mor & Es. 1st.	115½	100	do.......	106⅝
1,000	M. & Es. 1st, C.	105¾	100	do.....s3.	106¾
7,000	Erie 4th.......	98	200	do.......	107
3,000	Long Dock bs.	101½	100	do.......	107⅛
3,000	Mich. So. S. F.	106½	100	do.....b3.	107⅛
1,000	Mich Cen. 7s.	101⅛	100	do......c.	107⅛
1,000	N. Y. C. 1st, C.	122	100	Panama......b. c.	131
2,000	Har. 1st 7s, C.	115¾	100	do......b3.	135
2,000	North Mo. 1st.	85½	300	Mich. Cen.....b. c.	57½
6,000	O. & M. Con. S. F.	92¾	500	do.......	57⅜
8,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	92	300	do.......	57¼
2,000	Ohio & M. 2d..	71¼	100	do......s3.	57⅛
3,000	do.......	71⅛	100	do.....s15.	57
1,000	C. Pac. G. bs..	105	400	do.......	57⅛
10,000	Cen. Pac. 1st, San. J. Br. s3.	93¾	500	do.......	57¼
18,000	do.......	93⅞	700	L. S. & M. S. b. c. s3.	61¼
10,000	do.......	94	1300	do.......	61¼
5,000	C. Pac. 1st, Cal & Oregon B.	92¼	100	do......b3.	61¼
10,000	do.......	92½	200	do......c.	61¼
1,000	Cen. Pac. L. G..	96¾	1500	do......s3.	61¼
3,000	U. Pac. 1st...	103⅞	9	Illinois Cen.... b. c.	98¼
1,000	U. Pac. 7s, L. G.	101½	200	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	38⅞
5,000	U. Pac. S. F...	95½	100	do......s3.	38⅞
1,000	S. Pac. of Mo..	62¼	100	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. s60	56¼
7,000	do.......	62	100	Cleve. & P. guar.	89⅞
4,000	P. R. of Mo. 1st.	88½	10	do.......	90
4,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d.	107	10	do......b. c.	89¾
500	P., F. W. & C. 3d.	102	25	do......b3.	90
4,000	C. & P. Con. S. F.	108½	5	C. R. of N. J.. b. c.	103⅝
2,000	R. W. & O. C. 1st.	90	15	do......opg.	103⅝
1,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	95⅞	20	do.......	103½
5,000	W. U. T. C. 1900.	97¾	100	Tol., W. & Wn. b. c.	3¼
3,000	Del. & H. B. '91.	111½	100	do.......	3⅜
20,000	Del. & H. B. '77.	101½	100	Chi. & R. I. b. c. b3.	105½
1,000	Canada So. 1st, coup.....on.	60½	100	do.......	105½
5,000	Ced. F. & M. 1st.	81⅝	200	do.......	106
2,000	H. & S. J. 8s C. b. c	82	100	do.......	105¾
30	Park Bank.......	130	200	Chi. M. & St. P.. b. c.	35¾
5	Ninth Nat. Bank.	82	100	do......b3.	35⅞
100	Quick. M. Co. b. c.	18⅛	100	do.......	35⅞
100	Quick. Pf. b. c. b3.	24⅞	200	C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	68
200	W. U. Tel. b. c. s3..	74⅞	20	Del. Lack. & W.	118¾
800	do.......	74¾	100	do......b. c.	118½
700	do.....b3.	74¾	100	C., C., C. & I. b. c. c.	60¼
800	do.......	74⅞	77	Morris & Essex..	102¼
500	do.....s3.	74⅞	100	do......b. c.	102
4900	do.....b3.	75	20	N. Y., N. H. & H. b. c.	149¼
2900	do.......	75	200	Pac. R. of Mo. b. c.	12¼
600	do.....b3.	75⅛	100	do......s3.	12¼
200	Mar. a. p.......	9½	300	Miss., K. & T. b. c. b3.	8
			100	At. & P. Pf. b. c. b3.	4¼
			100	C., C. & I. C. b. c. c.	3⅝
			100	Ohio and Miss. b. c.	16¾
			100	do......s3.	16¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$4,000	C. RI. & Pac. 7s.	110	100	Mich. Central....	57⅜
1,000	U. P. 1st. c....	103¾	400	do.......	57½
10,000	Cen. Pac. San Joa. Br. b30.	94¼	500	do.......	57⅝
1,000	do.......	94¼	100	Panama.......	135½
3,000	C. Pac. L. Gt..	97	100	do.......	135
10,000	do.......	96⅞	10	do.......	140
400	Quick. Pref. b30.	24½	100	do......b3.	135
100	North-western...	38⅞	400	Lake Shore...b3.	61⅜
300	West. Union. s3.	75	1200	do.......	61⅜
1300	do.......	75⅛	800	do......s3.	61⅜
100	do.....b10.	75¼	500	do......b3.	61½
600	do.......	75¼	600	do.......	61⅜
100	do......b3.	75⅜	10	Pittsburg.......	89⅞
100	do......s3.	75¼	10	do.......	90
700	do.......	75¼	200	Rock Island.....	105⅜
700	do......b3.	75¼	30	do.......	105⅞
200	Pacific Mail.....	38⅜	100	St. Paul Pref. b3.	68⅛
500	do.......	38½	6	Fort Wayne.....	98¼
300	do......s3.	38½	100	Ohio & Miss....	16⅞
100	N. Y. C. & Hud..	107¼	200	Pac. R. of Mo...	12⅜
200	do.......	107⅜	200	do.......	12¼
100	do.....b3.	107⅜	400	do.......	12
700	do.......	107⅜	100	Kan. & Texas. b3.	7⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$2,000	U. S. 5-20 '65, N.......b. c.	117¼	$20,000	U. S. 5s, C., '81...b. c. c.	116⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000	Mo. 6s L. Bds.	102	100	Mich. Cen. b. c. b3.	57¾
1,000	do.......	102¼	400	do.......	57¾
12,000	D. of C. 3.65s.	68⅞	300	do.......	57⅞
1,000	Cen. P. G. bs.	104⅞	400	do.......	57⅞
4,000	do......b. c.	105	500	do.......	58
6,000	Un. Pac. 1st...	103⅝	500	do.......	57¾
2,000	Un. Pac. S. F.	95⅝	100	Panama b. c. s3..	133½
2,000	W'n Pac. bds..	97	500	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	61⅜
3,000	N. W. C. C. G..	86½	400	do......s3.	61⅜
2,000	N. W. C. R. G..	85	300	do......b3.	61½
9,000	M. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div....	96⅜	100	do......s10.	61⅜
1,000	M. & St. P. C. S. F.	80¾	1700	do......b3.	61½
5,000	Al. & T. H. 2d Pf.	88¼	300	do.......	61½
3,000	P. R. of Mo. 1st.	88	500	do......s3.	61⅜
3,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	101	100	C., C. C. & Ind. b. c.	60½
100	Quick. M..b. c. b3.	18½	100	Central of N. J..	103½
1200	West. Un. Tel. b. c.	75⅜	100	do......b. c.	103½
400	do......s3.	75¼	10	do.......	103¾
200	do......b3.	75⅜	100	C., M. & St. P. b. c.	35⅞
900	do......s3.	75¼	200	C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.. b3.....	68¼
1000	do.......	75¼	200	Del., Lack. & W.	118⅞
300	do......s3.	75¼	100	do.......	119
100	do.....b10.	75¼	25	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. G.	98
100	do......b3.	75¼	100	Ch. & Alton.. b. c.	99
300	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	38½	400	Ohio & Miss.. b. c.	17¼
100	do......b3.	38⅜	200	do.......	17⅛
1000	do.......	38½	100	St. L., K C & N. Pf. b c.	22⅜
10	Adams Express..	102	100	Pac. R. of Mo. b. c.	11⅞
20	Amer. Ex..b. c...	57½	500	do.......	11¾
100	N. Y. C. & H..b. c.	107⅜	200	do.......	11½
100	do.......	107¼	400	do.......	11½
100	do......b3.	107¼	100	do.......	11
100	Erie Railway. bc.	15¾	27	Morris & Es. b. c.	102
200	do.......	16	100	Mo., K. & Tex. b. c.	7⅞
300	Harlem....b. c...	133½	100	St. L., I. M. & So. b. c.	15
100	C. & N. W. b. c...	38⅞			
300	do......b3.	39			

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$500	Dis. of C. 3.65s.	69½	200	Lake Shore...s3.	61⅜
5,000	C. Pac., San Jo. B.......b3.	94⅛	1000	do.......	61½
5,000	do.......	94	1000	do......s3.	61½
10,000	R., W. & O. 1st, c.	90	1100	do.......	61⅝
5,000	Alb. & S. 1st..	112⅞	500	do......b3.	61⅝
5,000	do.......	113	1100	do......b3.	61¾
100	Quicksilver Pf...	24½	200	Pittsburg......s3.	89¾
100	At. & Pac. Tel...	18¼	10	N. J. Central....	104
200	Pacific Mail.....	38⅝	100	North-west....b3.	39
200	do......b3.	38¾	200	do......b3.	39⅛
900	West. Union..b3.	75⅜	500	do.......	39¼
900	do.......	75⅜	100	do......b3.	39⅜
900	do......b3.	75½	200	North W. Pf...b3.	56½
1200	do.......	75½	100	do.......	56½
200	do......b3.	75⅝	100	do.......	56¾
57	Wells-Fargo Ex..	80¾	100	Rock Island....	105⅝
200	N. Y. C. & Hud. b3.	107½	100	C., C., C. & I....	60¼
25	do.......	107½	100	do.......	61
100	Erie Railway....	16⅛	400	St. Paul........	36
700	do......b3.	16¼	100	Ohio & Miss....	17⅛
300	do.......	16⅛	100	do......b3.	17⅜
300	Mich. Central....	57⅝	300	Pacific of Mo....	11¼
400	do.......	57¾	100	do.......	11⅛
300	do.......	58	100	do.......	11¾
100	Panama.........	134	100	do.......	11⅞
600	do.......	135	100	do.......	11¾
100	Tol. & Wab...b3.	3¾	100	Morris & Essex..	102¼

FRIDAY, Jan. 7—P. M.

The tone of buoyancy and confidence which characterized business in Wall street to-day affords evidence of the justness of the views heretofore expressed in this column as to the improving tendency of financial affairs. On the Stock Exchange an advance was effected along the whole line. The investment shares led the improvement, a fact which speaks for itself as to the solid foundation upon which the advance was built. The rumor committee appeared to have utterly lost heart, and for once seemed unable to exploit even a single story of disaster. In every part of the United States, except New-York, business men have overthrown the rule of the croakers and panic mongers, and the prevailing sentiment among merchants and financiers here is that the sooner their reign is ended in New-York the better. This feeling we regard as healthy and full of promise. New-York is the great financial and commercial centre of the country, and the inauguration of a better feeling at this point cannot fail to exercise a marked and salutary influence outside and give strength and permanence to the revival in business activity in progress throughout the country. This change in public sentiment here is very gratifying, and indications are not wanting that the prophets of ruin and their newspaper allies are about at the end of their tether.

The total transactions at the Stock Exchange for the day footed up 100,000 shares, the stocks most actively traded in being Lake Shore, Western Union, Pacific Mail, and Michigan Central. Lake Shore rose to 61¾, Western Union to 75⅝, Pacific Mail to 38¾, and Michigan Central to 58, closing at the highest point. North-western was active and higher, advancing from 38½ to 39⅜, while the Preferred rose to 56¾. St. Paul Common rose to 36⅛, and the Preferred to 68¼. The prominent feature in the day's business was the advance in investment shares. Panama rose to 135, New-York Central to 107½, Harlem to 133½, Rock Island to 106, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to 119. Erie and Missouri Pacific were lower in the morning, but advanced in the afternoon. The general market at the close was strong.

The money market was easier to-day, and the highest rate for call loans outside of bank was 6 ⅌ cent., while considerable business was reported at 5 ⅌ cent. on pledge of ordinary Stock Exchange collaterals. The banks and trust companies have not yet lowered their rates, but this is only a question of a short time, when money is expected to rule easy at lower quotations. Prime discounts are quoted at 6½ to 8 ⅌ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $650,000.

The foreign advices reported the London market a shade firmer for Consols, and steady for United States Bonds, except in the case of 1867s, which declined to 107⅝@107⅞, a fall of ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. Erie closed at 14⅜ after an early decline to 14⅛. Three months discounts are easier, and the rate for money at the Stock Exchange has declined to 3¾ ⅌ cent. on British Consols. The Sterling Exchange market was firmer, and the asking rates were advanced by the leading drawers to $4 85 for 60 days bills and to $4 89 for demand. Most of the business was at $4 84¼@$4 84½ and $4 88@$4 88½. Gold declined at the opening from 112¾ to 112⅝, but later there were purchases on the part of the "shorts" under which the price advanced to 113. The final sales were at 112⅞. The carrying rate receded from 5 to 2 ⅌ cent., and at the close recovered.

Government bonds were quiet, but prices advanced ⅛ ⅌ cent. in most cases in sympathy with the higher gold. An active demand prevailed for railroad bonds, and prices were higher in nearly the entire list. The transactions footed up $341,500, of which $119,000 were in the Pacific issues, $42,000 in Milwaukee and St. Paul, and $30,000 in Chicago and North-western. The quotations for these bonds were the highest made for some time past, which is true also of many other issues. The demand for Chicago and North-western consolidated gold bonds was stimulated by an announcement that the company has no more bonds for sale. New-York Central coupon firsts sold at 122, Harlem coupon firsts at 115¾, New-Jersey Central firsts at 115½, Albany and Susquehanna firsts at 112⅞@113, Morris and Essex firsts at 115½, and Milwaukee and St. Paul firsts at 115½. State bonds were firm and higher for Missouris, Tennessees, and District Columbia 3-65s, to which dealings were confined. The bondholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad are rapidly giving their adhesion to the plan of reorganization brought out by Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, and the scheme promises to be attended with entire success.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York for the week ending this date were $1,341,609, and the amount marketed $1,422,568.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1876.

Gold receipts	570,256 57
Gold payments	652,471 13
Gold balance	44,347,454 87
Currency receipts	379,642 11
Currency payments	1,260,460 32
Currency balance	35,199,685 93
Customs	444,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 7.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American Gold	112⅝	112⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	116⅛	116⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	119⅜	119½
Bills on London	$4 84@$4 84¼	$4 84¼@$4 84½
New-York Central	106¼	107½
Rock Island	105⅛	105¾
Pacific Mail	38¼	38¾
St. Paul	35⅝	36⅛
St. Paul Preferred	67⅞	68¼
Lake Shore	61	61¾
North-western	38⅝	39⅜
North-western Preferred	56¼	56¾
Western Union	74⅝	75⅝
Union Pacific	72¾	73½
Wabash	3¼	3½
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	118¾	119
New-Jersey Central	103½	103½
Panama	127½	135
Erie	16	16⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	17	17⅜
C., C. and I. C.	3⅝	3⅝
Harlem	131	133½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	107½	106¼	2,125
Harlem	133½	133½	300
Erie	16¼	15½	2,725
Lake Shore	61¾	60⅞	24,800
Wabash	3½	3¼	300
North-western	39⅜	38½	1,800
North-western Preferred	56¾	56⅜	500
Rock Island	106	105½	830
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36⅛	35½	1,000
Milwaukee and St. P. Pref.	68¼	67¾	700
Pittsburg	89⅞	89¾	370
Delaware, Lack. and West.	119	118½	420
New-Jersey Central	103½	103½	330
Michigan Central	58	57	10,100
Union Pacific	74	72⅞	....
Col., C., C. and Ind.	61	60¼	500
C., C. and Ind. Central	3⅝	3⅝	100
Hannibal and St. Jo. Pref.	28⅜	28	100
Ohio and Mississippi	17⅜	16¾	1,200
Missouri Pacific	12⅜	11	3,400
Atlan. and Pac. Preferred	4¼	4¼	100
Panama	135	131	1,100
Western Union	75⅝	74⅝	23,800
Atlan. and Pacific Tel.	18¼	18¼	100
Pacific Mail	38¾	38⅜	12,300
Quicksilver	18⅛	18⅛	200
Quicksilver Preferred	24½	24½	500
Mar. Land. and Min.	9½	9½	100
Wells-Fargo Express	81	81	282
St. L. and K. Preferred	22⅜	22⅜	100
Kansas and Texas	8	7⅞	400
Morris and Essex	102	102	277
Chicago and Alton	99	99	100
Total sales			90,959

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	122⅝	122⅞
United States 6s, 1881, reg	119⅞	120⅛
United States 6s, 1881, coup	120⅞	121
United States 5-20s, 1862, registered*	113⅞	...
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupons*	114	...
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered*	114	...
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons*	114	114¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	116	116½
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	116¼	116½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	117⅛	117⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	117¼	117⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	119¼	119½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	119½	119¾
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	119¾	120¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	120	120½
United States 10-40s, registered	117⅜	117⅝
United States 10-40s, coupons	118	118¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	116⅝	116¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	116⅞	117

*Called.

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $441,000 for interest, and $256,000 for called bonds. The following table shows the transactions of the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$31,791,000
Gold balances	1,012,500
Currency balances	1,149,627

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$64,617,488
Currency balances	2,575,339
Gold exchanges	6,598,126
Gold balances	835,041

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Arkansas 6s, Funded	30	N. C. 6s old, Jan & July	15¾
Ark. 7's, L. R. & Ft. S. is	10	N. C. 6s Ap. & Oct..	15¾
Ark. 7's, Mem. & L. R.	10	N. C. N. C. R., J. & J.	53
A. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	10	N. C. N. C. R., A. & O.	53
A. 7s, Miss. O. & R. Riv	10	N. C. N. C. R. c. off J. & J.	35
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	10	N. C. N. C. R. c. off A. & O	35
Ga. 7s, Indorsed	98	N. C. Fund Act '66.	8
Ga. 7s, gold bonds	98	N. C. Fund. Act '68.	7
Indiana 5s	100	N. C. new bds. J. & J.	7
Illinois coup. 6s, '77.	100¼	N. C. new bds. A. & O.	7
Illinois coup. 6s, '79.	100¼	N. C. Sp. Tax class 1.	2½
Ill. 6s, War Loan	100¼	N. C. Sp. Tax class 2.	2½
Kentucky 6s	100½	N. C. Sp. Tax class 3.	2½
Louisiana 6s	40	Ohio 6s, '81	103
La. 6s, new bonds	40	Ohio 6s, '86	105
La. 6s, new fl'g debt.	40	Rhode Island 6s	105
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	40	South Carolina 6s	34
La. 6s, Levee Bonds-	40	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.	34
La. 8s, Levee bones.	25	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	33½
La. 8s, L. Bds of '75.	40	S. C. Fund. Act '66.	34
La. 8s, L. B. of 1910..	40	S. B. L. C. '89, J. & J.	34
Michigan 6s, '78-79.	103	N. C. L. C. '89, A. & O.	34
Michigan 6s, '83	105	N. C. 7s of '88	35
Michigan 7s, '90	108	N. C. non-fund. bds.	4½
Mo. 6s, due in '76	99⅝	Tennessee 6s old	44¼
Mo. 6s, due in '77	99⅝	Tenn. 6s, new bds	42½
Mo. 6s, due in '78	99⅝	Tenn. 6s, new series.	42⅝
Mo. 6s, due in '79	99¾	Texas 10s of '76	101
Mo. 6s, due in '80	100	Virginia 6s, old	37
Fund. Bs., due in '94-5.	102	Va. 6s, new bds. '66	37½
L. B., due '81 to '91 Inc.	101¾	Va. 6s, new bds. '67.	37½
Asy. or Univ'y due '92.	101½	Va. 6s, Con. bonds	74
Han. & St. Jo., due '86.	101¼	Va. 6s, ex mat. coup.	67
Han. & St. Jo., due '87.	101¼	Va. 6s, Con. 2d series.	45½
N. Y. Reg't B. L'n	103¾	Va. 6s, Def. bds..7..	8¾
N. Y. 6s, G. L. '83	115	Dist. of C. 3-65s 1924.	69
N. Y. 6s, G. L. '91	116½		

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds..	112½	Det., Mon. & Tol. bds.	102
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs...	106¾	Buf. & Erie new bds.	103
Alb. & Sus. 3d bs...	100	Buf. & State Line 7s.	100
Bos., H. & Erie 1st..	18½	Lake Shore Div. bds.	103
Bos., H. & Erie, g'd.	18	L. S. Con. Coup. 1st.	102
B., C. R. & M. 1st, 7s, g.	37¼	L. S. Con. Reg. 1st...	102¾
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	33	L. S. Con. Reg. 2d....	95
Ches. & O., ex-Coup.	29	Mar. & Cin. 1st......	108
Chi. & Alton 1st....	111½	M. C. Con. 7s, 1902...	101
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st.	113	M. C. 1st, 8s, '82. S. F.	113
Chi., R. I. & P. 1st, 7s.	109¾	M. C. Equip. bds....	95½
C., R. I. & P. S. F. I. 6s, '95.	101	N. Y. Central 6s, '83.	102
Cen. of N. J. 1st, n..	114	N. Y. Central 6s, '87.	101
Cen. of N. J. 1st, C..	108⅝	N. Y. Cent. 6s, R. E.	100
C. of N. J. 1st, Conv.	106¾	N. Y. Cent. 6s, Sub..	100
L. & W. B'e Conv., g'd.	96	N. Y. Cent. 7s, '76...	103
M. & St. P. 1st, 8s, P. D.	116	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	120¾
M. & St. P. 2d, 73-10 PD.	95½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.	115
M. St. P. 1st, La C. D.	96	Hud. 7s, 2d, S. F. '85.	112
M. St. P. 1st, I. & M. D.	85¼	Har. 1st, 7s, Coup...	115½
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D.	80	Har. 1st, 7s, Reg.....	115
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	80	North Mo. 1st.......	85¼
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	90¾	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	92¾
M. & St. P. Cons. S. F.	80⅜	Ohio & Miss. Con...	91⅞
M. & St. P. 2d.......	92½	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con.	71
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	105	Cent. Pac. Gold bds.	105
Chic. & N. W. I. bds.	100	C. P. San J. Branch.	93⅞
Chic. & N. W. C. bds.	100¼	C. P. Cal. & Or. 1st.	92¼
Chic. & N. W. E. bds.	90¼	C. P. Land Grant bds.	96¾
Chic. & N. W. 1st...	103½	West. Pac. bds......	96⅞
Chic. & N. W. C. G. bs.	86½	Union Pac. 1st bds..	103¾
Chic. & N. W. R. G. bs.	85½	Un. Pac. Land G. 7s.	101⅜
Galena & Chic. Ext.	107	Un. Pac. Sink. Fund.	95⅜
Peninsula 1st, Conv.	100½	So. Pac. bds. of Mo..	61½
Chic. & Mil. 1st.....	98½	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st...	88½
Winona & St. P. 1st.	75	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	113
Winona & St. P. 2d.	60	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	107
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s, S. F.	106⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	102
Morris & Essex 1st..	115⅛	Clev. & Pitt. Con. S. F.	108½
Morris & Essex 2d..	110½	Clev. & Pitt. 4th S. F.	100½
Morris & Es. bs. 1900.	100½	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st.	45
Morris & Es. Cons'n.	103	St. L. & I. M. 1st....	95½
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71.	107	St. L. & I. M. 2d....	59
Mor. & Es. 1st Con. G.	105¾	Alton & T. H. 1st....	106½
Erie 1st Extended...	105¼	Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	67½
Erie 2d 7s, 1879......	101½	Tol., Pe. & War., E. D.	78
Erie 3d 7s, 1883......	97	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.	83
Erie 4th 7s, 1880......	97½	Tol. & W. 1st L. div.	60
Erie 5th 7s, 1888......	96	Tol. & Wab. 2d......	53½
Long Dock Bonds...	101½	Tol. & Wab. Con. Cv.	32
Han. & St. Jo. 8s, C.	81¾	Han. & Nap. 1st......	30
Dub. & S. City 1st..	105	Gt. West'n 1st, '88..	83
Dub. & S. City 2d div.	104	Gt. West'n 2d, '93....	53½
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st.	81½	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.	46
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d..	101¼	W. Un. Bds., 1900, C.	97¾
M. So. N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	106¼	W. Un. Bds., 1900, R.	97¼
Clev. & Toledo S. F.	104		

And the following for City bank shares:

Butchers' & Drovers'.	125	Gold Exchange......	120
Central National....	99	Mercantile..........	105
City................	300	Merchants'..........	119
Corn Exchange......	133	Metropolitan........	125
First National......	200	New-York...........	128
Fourth National....	94	Park................	130
Fulton..............	150	Phenix..............	96½
Gallatin National...	128	Republic............	88
German-American..	75		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 7.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	102½
City 6s, new	106¾	106⅞
Camden and Amboy Railroad	134½	134⅝
Pennsylvania Railroad	54⅛	54⅝
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	54⅜	54½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62⅛	62¼
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43¾	43⅞
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20⅞	21
Northern Central Railroad	35⅝	35¾
Lehigh Navigation	50½	50⅝
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	104½	104⅝

On Thursday, Jan. 6, twelve Union Pacific Railroad first mortgage bonds of $1,000 each, the numbers of which will be found in an advertisement elsewhere, were lost between No. 50 Exchange place and No. 27 Pine street. The payment of coupons of these bonds has been stopped, and parties are warned against the purchase of these bonds if offered for sale. A reward of $1,000 will be paid for the return of these bonds to Marx & Co., No. 50 Exchange place.

The Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable Jan. 5.

The Maryland Coal Company, of Allegany, Md., has declared a dividend of *One Dollar and a Half* per share, payable Jan. 31.

The Trades Savings Bank has declared a dividend at the rate of *Six ⅌ cent.* per annum, payable Jan. 17.

The Union Trust Company has declared a dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable on demand.

The comparative estimated earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company for the month of December, were:

Main Line, in 1874		$303,292 79
Main Line, in 1875	$307,316 97	
Springfield Division	34,174 58—	341,491 55
Increase in 1875		$38,198 76

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 7, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

B. E. Peas, bags	749	Hides, bales	534
Bees-wax, pk	1	Leather, sides	16,894
Cotton, bales	5,250	Lead, pigs	290
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	250	Molasses (N. O.) bbls	1,508
Copper, bbls.	31	Oil, bbls.	140
Dried Fruit, pks.	4	Resin, bbls.	18
Eggs, bbls.	1,502	Oil-cake, pks.	1,785
Flour, bbls.	14,120	Pork, pks.	1,119
Wheat, bushels	30,700	Beef, pks.	56
Corn, bushels	82,842	Cut-meats, pks.	1,678
Oats, bushels	8,500	Lard, pks.	1,024
Rye, bushels	200	Stearine, pks.	26
Malt, bushels	3,044	Butter, pks.	2,024
Barley, bushels	8,000	Cheese, pks.	243
Grass-seed, bags	194	Tallow, pks.	12
Beans, bbls.	3	Dressed Hogs, No.	684
Peas, bushels	300	Pea-nuts, bags	226
Corn-meal, bbls.	300	Skins, bales	4
Corn-meal, bags	820	Rice, pks.	411
B. W. Flour, pks.	269	Sugar, (N. O.) hhds.	230
Oat-meal, bbls.	100	Tobacco, hhds.	128
Hops, bales	792	Tobacco, bxs. & c's.	378
Hides, No.	1,030	Whisky, bbls.	195

BOOTS AND SHOES—A very light movement has been reported in this line. Small amounts of stock have been placed, on orders, but the general market has been very tame. Prices have shown no changes of moment in the instance of really desirable goods. Agents are now earnestly at work on their canvassing travels for the wholesale houses, and an early revival of demand is looked for. Finishing goods are attracting a little more attention, on a steady basis as to values.

COAL—Has been generally slow of sale, and quoted nominally unchanged as to values. Foreign held with confidence. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $17@$18; Liverpool Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $6@$7; Scotch Gas, $6 50@$7 25; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5 25; American Gas, $6 25@$6 75; Cumberland Soft, $5 75@$6 25; American Cannel, $12@$14, and Anthracite at $5@$6 50 for Chestnut to Stove.

COFFEE—Rather more demand has been noted for Rio and Santos, but without improvement as to prices. Sales have been made of 1,016 bags Santos, by the Gustav, on private terms, (2,022 bags do., by do., being forwarded to the West;) 1,000 bags Rio by the Yamoyden, at Baltimore, reported at 17⅜c., gold, for barely fair; 1,600 bags do., by the New Light, at Baltimore, part at 18c., gold; and 3,000 bags do., by the Aquidneck, at do., on private terms. Other kinds dull and irregular, within yesterday's (nominal) range.

COOPERAGE STOCK—More inquiry has been noted for supplies at firm rates.

CORDAGE—A limited demand prevails for most kinds. Prices have been quoted nominally as before.

COTTON—Has been very quiet for early delivery at unchanged quotations....Ordinary now quoted at 10⅞c.; Low Middling, 12 11-16c.@12 15-16c.; Middling, 13 5-16c.@13½c. ⅌ lb....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 828 bales, (of which 585 bales were on last evening,) including 505 bales to shippers, 223 bales to spinners, and 100 bales to speculators....The business for forward delivery has been quite moderate, with prices quoted lower....Sales have been reported since our last of 10,700 bales, (of which 2,300 bales were on last evening and 8,400 bales to-day,) with 500 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with January options closing at 13⅛c.; February, 13 5-16c.@13 11-32c.; March, 13 9-16c.@13 19-32c.; April, 13 25-32c.@13 13-16c.; May, 14c.@14 1-32c.; June, 14 3-16c.@14 7-32c.; July, 14 11-32c.@14⅜c.; August, 14 7-16c.@14 15-32c., showing a decline of 1-16c.@⅛c. ⅌ lb....The receipts at this port to-day were 5,250 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 24,533 bales, against 37,758 bales same day last week; and for the week, 139,686 bales, against 188,632 bales last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 2,482,238 bales, against 2,205,982 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (six days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 65,537 bales; to the Continent, 37,422 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 138,831 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 791,682 bales....The week's exports hence have been 13,280 bales.

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—Drugs and Dyes have been more sought after, and generally held with firmness. Dyewoods have been slow of sale, yet quoted at about former rates; Logwood offered with more urgency.

FERTILIZERS—Have been in moderate request, and quoted steady as to values in the instance of the leading kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—An active business has been reported in State and Western Flour, largely on export account and chiefly in City Mill Extras for the West Indies, but at somewhat easier prices, under more liberal offerings. Minnesota Extras have met with a readier sale within our range. A fair movement has been reported in No. 2 and Superfine at current figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 22,500 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 85@$5 75, mainly at $4 50@$5; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3@$4, mainly at $3 25@$3 65; poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4 15@$4 60, chiefly at $4 25@$4 50; inferior to choice Extra State, $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5@$5 25 for prompt delivery; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 85; City Mills Extra, $5@$6 60, chiefly at $5 85@$6 25; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5@$5 25; round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 35 for small lots and lines, mostly at $5@$5 15; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, plain, $5 15@$7 30, chiefly at $5 90@$6 50, and patent at $6 50@$9 50; and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 10,900 bbls. shipping Extras, largely City Mills, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour moderately sought after at drooping rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,170 bbls., in lots, at $4 15@$4 60 for inferior to choice Superfine; $4 80@$6 30 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 40@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Rye Flour has been in fair request and quoted at from $4 25@$5 40 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 375 bbls., chiefly at $5 15@$5 40 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been quiet since our last, at former quotations, ranging from $3@$3 50 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3@$3 50 for White do., $3@$3 35 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $3 85 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 625 bbls....Corn-meal (in bags) has been in light demand at $1 10@$1 75 for poor to very choice, ⅌ 100 lb....Buckwheat Flour has been quite dull and difficult to market—quoted within the range of $2@$2 40 for poor to fancy State and Pennsylvania, chiefly within the range of $2 10@$2 30 ⅌ 100 lb.

FRUITS—Layer Raisins have been reduced 10c. ⅌ box on account of larger supplies. Currants easier; otherwise no change. Sales, 2,000 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 65@$2 70, closing at $2 65; 2,000 bxs. loose Muscatel Raisins, $2 95@$3 10; 500 bbls. Currants, 7⅜c.; 400 cases Sardines, 13¾c.@14¼c. for quarter bxs.; 1,500 half bxs. Valencia Raisins, 10⅝c.@10¾c.; 100 cks. Turkey Prunes, 5¾c.@6c.; 25 cases Figs on private terms.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been more active, but at irregular prices. The export demand has been more animated. Prime to very choice No. 1 and No. 3 wanted, but held above the views of buyers, checking business in these grades. No. 2 Spring attracted little attention, and ruled decidedly heavy. Rejected and inferior Spring quite freely purchased, but at easier prices. Winter Wheat quiet at about former figures for good to choice; demand mostly for Red and Amber, but bids unsatisfactory. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 124,000 bushels, at $1 34 for very choice hard No. 1 Minnesotta Spring, afloat, (five car-loads,) for milling; $1 21@$1 23 for prime to very choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, with prime offered at the close at $1 21½, in store; $1 08@$1 09 for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, mainly at the latter rate, afloat; 95c.@99c. for rejected Spring, chiefly at 98c.@99c., afloat; $1 01@$1 04 for "no grade" Red Western, and within the previous range (nominally) for good to choice Red, Amber, and White Western....A very brisk inquiry prevailed for Corn, in good part on export account, and prices have been quoted ½c.@1c. a bushel higher, closing strong. Offerings of prime moderate at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 156,000 bushels at 66½c.@68¾c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, chiefly at 66½c., but closing with 68¾c. bid; 66c.@66½c. for low grade do. do.; 57c.@59c. for "no grade" new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, closing at 59c., afloat; 69c. for very choice new high Mixed Western; 67c.@68c. for new Yellow Western; 70½c.@71c. for old Mixed Western, in store, and 72½c.@73c. for do., afloat, closing at 73c., afloat; 71c. for old Yellow Western, in store; 64c. for new White Southern; 64c.@65½c. for Yellow Southern. Included in the sales were 56,000 bushels old Mixed Western at quoted rates....Rye dull, but quoted steady. Last sale of prime State at 95c. ⅌ bushel....Barley has been decidedly more active and quoted much stronger in price. Demand from maltsters more urgent. Sales reported of 65,000 bushels, including 30,000 bushels No. 2 Bay at $1 25@$1 27, afloat; 12,000 bushels No. 2 Canada, afloat, at $1 18@$1 20; 8,000 bushels do., in store, at $1 20; 7,500 bushels fair Canada, to arrive, (prompt shipment from Canada,) at $1 15; 5,500 bushels Canada East on private terms, quoted at 85c.@90c., and 2,000 bushels No. 3 four-rowed State, New-York inspection, at $1 ⅌ bushel....Malt, Peas, and Buckwheat, nominally as last quoted....Oats have been in fairly active request and held with firmness; offerings moderate. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 56,000 bushels at 47c.@47¼c. for prime Mixed Chicago; 49c. for prime Mixed Milwaukee, afloat; 47c.@49c. for ordinary to good White Western, car lots; 47c.@48c. for Mixed State; 48c.@50c. for White State; and 47c. for No. 2 New-York....Hay, Straw, and Feed essentially as last quoted....Of Clover-seed 70 bags choice State sold at 13⅝c. ⅌ lb; market firm....The week's export clearances hence for European ports included 22,598 bbls. Flour, 284,978 bushels Wheat, 153,224 bushels Corn, and 4,805 bushels Peas. Also, 10,765 pks. Oil-cake.

HARDWARE—Trade is yet very slow in most branches; yet prices are generally well supported, and much confidence is expressed as regards the prospects for the coming season.

HEMP—Quiet but steady. Of Jute Butts further sales of 500 bales, March shipment, were made at 2⅝c., Gold.

HIDES—Have been moderately active and firm: sales, 500 Buenos Ayres on private terms; 1,199 Montevideo (to arrive) at 20½c., gold, 4 months; 6,000 Buenos Ayres Kips, 150 Central American, 560 Dry Texas, 200 Dry-salted Texas, and 360 Texas Kips on private terms.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand, particularly the better grades, at firm prices. We quote: New-York State, new crop, quoted at 10c.@15c., (with choice to fancy at 16c.@18c.;) Eastern, 10c.@15c.; Wisconsin, 10c.@15c.; Yearlings, 8c.@10c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@6c.; California, 17c.@20c....The receipts for the week were 2,471 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1875, as made up by Mr. Emmet Wells, 44,700 bales, against 34,995 bales same period in 1874; export clearances for the week, 1,054 bales; since Sept. 1, 1875, 20,553 bales, against 13,490 bales same period in 1874-5.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Eastern Laths have been in fair demand and quoted firm at $1 60 ⅌ thousand. Sales, 500,000....Eastern Spruce Lumber has been sparingly dealt in at $12@$14 for random cargoes....Market otherwise dull; quotations essentially unaltered....Rockland Lime, $1@$1 50 ⅌ bbl.

LEATHER—Sole has been in moderate demand, in good part for export, at generally unaltered prices. The offerings have been firm at current quotations. Upper Leather is inquired for at about previous figures. Morocco is dull but held with confidence. A light business has been reported in Harness Leather, within the previous range. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 24c.@25c. for Buenos Ayres, 23c.@24c. for California, and 23c. for Orinoco, &c.; Medium, 25½c.@27c. for Buenos Ayres, 25c.@25½c. for Orinoco, and 25c.@26c. for California; Heavy, 26c.@27c. for Buenos Ayres, 25c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California; good damaged stock, 21c.@24c.; poor do., 16c.@20c. ⅌ lb....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 34c.@35c.; Middle Backs, 35c.@38c.; Light Crop, 31c.@33c.; Middle Crop, 33c.@35c.; Heavy Crop, 33c.@35c. ⅌ lb....Texas thus: Light, 31c.@32c.; Middle and Over Crop, 32c.@34c.; Bellies, 16c.@18c.; Rough Hemlock, 25c.@26c.; Rough Oak, 26c.@29c. ⅌ lb....The week's receipts have been 63,843 Hides and 2,121 bales do.; exports, 19,000 sides, including 16,000 sides to England, and 3,000 sides to the Continent.

METALS—Copper has been inactive, at rather easier prices, with sales of 50,000 lb. Ingot at 23½c.@23¾c. ⅌ lb. Iron has been very dull, since our last, with values quoted essentially unchanged; sales, 500 tons No. 1 American Pig Iron, at $23....Lead, Spelter, and Tin in light demand, on the basis of former quotations; sales, 500 boxes Coke Tin, at $6 75, gold....Zinc inactive at 8⅝c.@8¾c., gold.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans further sales of 143 bbls. have been made within the range of 54c.@58c. for prime to choice; and, at auction, 142 bbls. at 54½c.@60½c., the latter for fancy; market somewhat unsettled....Other kinds slow of sale, but quoted about as before; 50 hhds. Barbados sold, in lots, at 39c.@40c., and 50 hhds. English Island, also in lots, at 35c.@40c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in light demand, within the range of $1 70@$1 75 for Strained to good Strained; $1 85@$2 25 for No. 2; $2 50@$3 75 for No. 1; $4 25@$7 for Pale to Extra Pale and Window Glass ⅌ 280 lb. Sales, 240 bbls. at $3 50@$4 50....Tar has been very quiet at $2 12@$2 25 ⅌ bbl....City Pitch continues inactive at $1 87½ ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been quiet but quoted steady, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at 39c. ⅌ gallon. Sales, 100 bbls.

OILS—Sperm has been salable and steady. Whale inactive at former figures. Linseed in moderate demand, as also Lard, Manhaden, and Olive Oils, within the previous range. Most other kinds quiet but steady.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in less demand and quoted lower, closing at 7⅝c.@7¾c., in bulk, and 10⅜c.@10⅞c., in shipping order, for early delivery....Refined has been in limited request, with early delivery quoted at the close down to 13⅛c. Sales, 3,000 bbls....Refined, in cases, 17½c.@19½c....Naphtha at 8¾c.@9½c. for City....Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 13¼c.@13⅜c. Sales, 3,000 bbls. at 13¼c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, at 13¼c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in quite moderate demand, yet without important change as to values.... Sales for early delivery have been reported of 300 bbls. new Western Mess, uninspected, at $20 75@$21....Western Prime Mess quoted at $19 50; City do., $21 75@$22; Extra Prime, $16 ⅌ bbl....And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, January options, quoted nominally at $20 75 asked; February options nominally at $20 75, and March at $20 80@$20 90.... January options on 1,500 bbls., changed to March, at a difference of 10c. ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in good demand, with City quoted at 9¾c.@11c. for heavy to light, Western medium, 9c.; poor to fair do., 8½c.@8¾c....Cut-meats been quoted about steady, on, however, a restricted movement here....Sales have been reported of 10,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 12 lb., at 11c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our previous range. Also 500 bxs. Backs, free on board, at Boston, January option, reported at 11⅛c....Bacon has been inactive, but held very firmly, with City Long Clear quoted at 11c.; Western Long Clear at 10⅞c.@11c.... Western Lard has been less active and a shade lower, though closing with rather more steadiness....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 800 tcs. prime to choice at 12⅞c.@13c., closing with 12⅞c. bid for prime....And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, sales have been made of 500 tcs., seller January, at 12 13-16c.@12⅞c., closing at 12⅞c. asked; 1,750 tcs. February, at 13 1-32c.@13 1-16c.; 1,750 tcs. March, at 13 3-16c.@13¼c., closing at 13 3-16c.@13¼c.; and 250 tcs., April, at 13⅜c., closing with this rate asked. Also, 1,500 tcs., January, February, and March, in one line, on the basis of 12 3-16c. for January, 13c.@13 1-32c. for February, and 13 3-16c. for March.... City Lard has been in limited request, with sales reported of only small lots of City Steam at 12⅝c.@12⅞c. and small lots of No. 1 do. at 12⅜c.@12½c. ⅌ lb....Refined Lard has been in fair demand, but at rather easier prices, with sales reported of 500 tcs. for the Continent on private terms, quoted at 13⅛c.@13 3-16c.; 450 tcs. for West Indies, part at 12½c. ⅌ lb....Beef quiet; City Extra Indian Mess, in tcs., quoted at $30@$31 50; other quotations as in our last....Of Beef Hams, 60 bbls. sold here, and 70 bbls. at Kansas City on private terms; quotations unchanged....Butter Cheese, and Eggs without important alteration.... Tallow has been fairly active but lower, with sales of 125,000 lb. fair to very choice, at 9½c.@9¾c., closing at 9⅝c. for strictly prime City, and 100 bbls. at 9½c. ⅌ lb....Stearine has been in moderate request, with prime to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 13c.@13¼c.; choice City, 13¼c. ⅌ lb. Sales, 100 tcs. Western, from dock, 13⅛c. for choice, and 25,000 lb. choice City, in hhds., at 13¼c. ⅌ lb....The exports hence for European ports have been 2,115 pks. Pork, 1,286 pks. Beef, 11,356 pks. Bacon, 5,586 pks. Lard, 8,769 pks. Cheese, and 278 pks. Butter; also 522 hhds. Tallow.

SUGARS—Raw have been offered less freely and quoted somewhat firmer, with fair refining Cuba at 8 1-16c., and good do. at 8 5-16c., but have been less active, refiners purchasing reservedly. Sales have been made to-day of 165 hhds., 20 bbls., 1,143 baskets, 189 bags, and 1,494 bxs., including 150 hhds. and 189 bags Centrifugal at 9c., 1,294 bxs. do. at 9c., 1,143 baskets Batavia at 7¾c., 200 bxs. Clayed at 8¼c.@8½c., and 15 hhds. and 20 bbls. Honduras at 6¾c.@7⅛c.; and, recently, (not previously made public,) 2,000 bxs. Clayed and Centrifugal at 8c. and 8¾c. respectively ⅌ lb....Refined Sugar in fairly active request, with Cut Loaf quoted at 11⅛c.; Powdered and Granulated at 10⅝c., and other kinds as before.

TOBACCO—Has been in somewhat better demand at unchanged prices, with sales reported of 25 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 6½c.@17c.; 100 cases 1874 Connecticut Seed Leaf, 16 cases do. Pennsylvania, and 400 cases 1873 Ohio on private terms; 90 cases 1873 Connecticut at 22c.; 19 cases 1872 Wisconsin on private terms; 115 cases 1874 New-York, part at 11½c.; 100 cases sundry growths at 7c.@12½c., and 250 bales Havana, in lots, at 71c.@$1 15 ⅌ lb. Manufactured quiet at previous figures.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights have been more active and quoted somewhat firmer, with room for Grain, Flour, Cotton, Lard, and Oil-cake in most request, chiefly for British ports. And in the line of charters trade has been also more animated, with rates quoted rather steadier, tonnage for Petroleum attracting most attention....For Liverpool the engagement reported since our last have been, by sail, 25 tons Cedar on private terms; 8 hhds. Tobacco at 35s., and by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain, including 8,000 bushels at 8¾d. and 16,000 bushels at 9d. ⅌ 60 lb.; 140 tons Provisions, in lots, part reported at 40s.@42s. 6d. ⅌ ton; also a British ship, 1,182 tons, and a British bark, 620 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo. The 16,000 bushels Grain mentioned in our last at 8d. ⅌ bushel was Wheat, by sail, vessel to haul to store....For London, by sail, 300 tons Oil-cake, on private terms; 28,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 9d. ⅌ bushel; 60 tons Tallow Greaves at 35s. ⅌ ton; also, a British ship, 1,170 tons, placed on the berth, hence, with general cargo. And a British bark, 860 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum and Residuum at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Glasgow, a British ship, 1,061 tons, hence, with 40,000 bushels Wheat at 8½d. ⅌ bushel, and Flour (to complete cargo) at 3s. ⅌ bbl.; and an Italian bark, 751 tons, hence, with Flour, reported on private terms....For Penarth Roads and orders, a Norwegian bark, with about 3,600 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 6s. 9d. ⅌ quarter....For Dublin, a British bark, 489 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, (as chartered there,) at 77s....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 584 tons, with about 3,800 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, (one-third of cargo in bags,) at 7s.; an Italian bark, 509 tons, with about 3,500 quarters do., from do., same terms; a British bark, 571 tons, with about 3,700 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 7s.; an Austrian bark, 528 tons, with about 3,500 quarters do., from do., at 7s. ⅌ quarter. ....For Antwerp, by steam, 500 tcs. Lard on private terms; a British ship, 1,401 tons, with about 8,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, (a re-charter,) reported at 4s. 9d.; a British bark, 747 tons, (to arrive,) with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from do., at 5s.; another, 884 tons, with about 6,000 bbls. do., from Philadelphia or Baltimore, at 5s., (with option of Bremen or Hamburg.)....For Bremen, a German ship, 1,093 tons, with about 7,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d.; a British bark, 819 tons, with about 5,900 bbls. do., from Baltimore, at 5s.; and a German bark, 895 tons, hence, with about 5,500 bbls. do. at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Marseilles, an American bark, 599 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 4s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Genoa, a German brig, 290 tons, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; and an Italian ship, 890 tons, hence, with Tobacco, (with option of Leghorn or Naples,) reported on private terms....For Warren Point, a British bark, 355 tons, with Deals, from St. John, (reported as chartered there,) at 75s.... For Pernambuco, a German brig, 216 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Flour, at $2,100, gold....For Java, an American bark, 553 tons, hence, with about 17,000 cases Petroleum, reported at 35c. ⅌ case....For Bermuda, a British brig, 224 tons, with general cargo, from St. John, (reported as chartered there,) at $1,200....For the north side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, an American brig, 344 tons, reported at $5 for Sugar, $4 50 for Melado, and $3 for Molasses....For Matanzas, a British schooner, 147 tons, with Lumber, from St. John, (reported as chartered there,) at $8 50, and another, 127 tons, with Shooks, from do., at 20c....For Galveston, a schooner, 246 tons, with general cargo, including Coal, from Philadelphia, at $900....For Providence, two schooners, 276 and 262 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 75 ⅌ ton....For Allyn's Point, a schooner, 291 tons with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 60 ⅌ ton.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 7, 1875.

On this forenoon, on a light run of horned Cattle trade was fair but not active. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 8¾c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weights 5¼ cwt., scant, and 11 cwt., strong. At Harsimus Cove prices were 9c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb., weights 5¼ cwt. to 8½ cwt. From 55 to 58 lb. has been allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows held on sale. Smooth quality Veals sold at 9c. ⅌ lb.; Grass Calves at 4½c.@7c. ⅌ lb. Sheep being of good quality, were easy of sale at 6c.@7¼c. ⅌ lb. Lambs not quoted. There were no Live Hogs on sale. City Dressed opened at 10½c.@11c. ⅌ lb., trade uncertain. Western Dressed, 8½c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb., with only a few sales at top rates.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 36 Texan Steers at 9c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., scant; 16 mixed Illinois Cattle at 9c. ⅌ lb., quality rough, weight 7 cwt.; 54 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant; 62 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c.@10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. E. Knowlton sold for self 2 State Oxen at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 11¼ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for A. N. Monroe 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., with $1 on ⅌ head, weight 7¼ cwt., strong; held on sale 17 Illinois Steers. W. Thompson sold for D. H. Douglass 18 common Ohio Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt., strong; held on sale for T. Phelps 36 Ohio Steers. Burchard & Merritt sold for W. H. Monroe 58 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong. H. Meyer sold for H. Livingstone 32 coarse but fat Indiana Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 40 poor Illinois Steers at 8¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 5½ cwt., scant. W. Siegel sold for A. N. Monroe, 45 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Hume & Elliott sold 163 State Sheep, weight 13,850 lb., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 145 State Sheep, weight 10,130 lb., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 114 State Sheep, weight 10,620 lb., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 1 Grass Calf, weight 150 lb., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 240 lb., at 9c. ⅌ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume & Elliott sold 3 Meal-fed Calves, weight 1,775 lb., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 55 Grass Calves, weight 17,040 lb., at 4½c. ⅌ lb. S. McGraw sold 35 Yearlings at $22 ⅌ head.

At Harsimus Cove—Coney & McPherson sold for J. Duffy 68 common Ohio Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 38 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; for L. Schomberg 48 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 10¾c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for C. K. Warner 80 Ohio Steers, from common to choice, from 10½c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 8½ cwt. B. & H. Westheimer sold for C. Hayes 33 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ lb., with 50c. on ⅌ head, weight 6 cwt.; for Stacy & Shane 85 common Indiana Steers at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 to 6¼ cwt.; 23 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¼ cwt. For M. B. Doty, 48 rough Illinois Steers at 9c.@10c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for C. Haass 19 common Iowa Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for Christie & Sparrow 34 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. Kase & Pidcock sold 192 Ohio Sheep, weight 7,430 lb., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 268 Ohio Sheep, weight 23,760 lb., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 178 Michigan Sheep, weight 18,060 lb., at 6⅞c. ⅌ lb.; 165 Michigan Sheep, weight 17,840 lb., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 383 Kentucky Sheep, weight 48,430 lb., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 496 head of horned Cattle, 10 Cows, 111 Veals and Calves, 1,567 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 1,451 Sheep, 61 Calves, 35 Yearlings.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,096 Hogs, 444 Sheep.

BUFFALO, Jan. 7.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, [illegible] head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,416 head, or 378 cars, of which 202 were through consignments, the balance being on sale here, against 277 cars for the same time last week, and 490 cars for the same week last year; no market to-day; no sales; fresh arrivals were mainly through consignments; 21 cars held for shipment to-morrow, which will leave the yards bare of stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts today 2,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,800 head, against 4,400 head for the same time last week, and 15,400 head for the same week last year; market slow; few offering; three cars only sold, leaving yards bare of stock. Hogs—Receipts today, 3,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 17,100 head, against 10,700 head for the same time last week, and 22,800 head for the same week last year; market fairly active; 1,800 head of Yorkers disposed of at $7 55@$7 60; few lots of light grades at $7 40; 400 head of heavy Hogs at $7 50@$8 75; City at $9. Cows—Weekly receipts, 25 cars Dry Cows and Heifers, 10 cars new Milch Cows and Springers; demand for all kinds fair. Quoted: Butchers' Cows, in car lots, at $3 90@$4 75 for common; poor ones to best offerings; new Milkers and Springers, $30@$52 ⅌ head; the former in best demand. No Calves worth quoting in the market this week; a few good would find ready sale.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—Cattle—Receipts for the week, 268 cars, against 260 cars last week; the market was very dull; the supply was chiefly good natives of ordinary and medium weights; prices unchanged; a few brought 7c., but the bulk sold at prices ranging from 5c.@6c.; the lowest price was for Texans, 4c. Milch Cows—Market very dull; no sales; receipts, 60 head. Veal Calves—Receipts, 25 head; Veals, 7c.@8½c.; fed, $10@$12 ⅌ head. Sheep and Lambs—Demand improved; Sheep, ¼c. higher; Lambs, ¼c.@½c. higher; receipts very small; common to fair Sheep, 4½c.@5½c.; fair to good, 5¾c.@6¼c.; extra, 6½c.@7c.; common to fair Lambs, 6c.@7¼c.; fair to good, 7½c.@8c.; extra, 8½c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 15,000 head; active, and ½c.@¼c. higher; sales range at $3@$5 30 for Feeders to choice; shipments, 2,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 17,000 head; market weak; packing grades a shade lower; others steady; sales, packing, $7@$7 10; Bacon grades, $7 10@$7 20; Philadelphias, $7 40@$7 50; shipments, 1,870 head. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000 head; active and a shade higher; sales at $3 50@$5 50; chiefly at $4 25@$5.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—Sugar dull; inferior, 4c.@5½c.; common, 5½c.@6c.; fair to fully fair, 6¾c.@[illegible]; prime to choice, 7c.@7½c. Molasses steady; interior fermenting, 20c.; common to fair fermenting, 25c.@36c.; prime to choice fermenting, 38c.@45c.; prime to choice not fermenting, 43c.@52½c. Flour—Only a local trade; common, $3 50; Superfine, $4; Double Extra, $4 25; Treble, $4 75@$5 25; Choice, $5 50@$6 50; Fancy, $6 75@$7 50. Corn-meal dull, quoted at $2 50. Corn—Supply light, demand moderate; Yellow, 55c.; Mixed and White, 53c.@56c. Oats—Demand moderate; prime St. Louis, 42c.; choice Galena, 46c.@48c. Bran—Light supply and demand better at 82½c.@85c. Hay—Sales of prime at $21; choice at $23. Pork dull; Mess quoted at $20 50. Dry-salted Meats quoted, Shoulders at 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides at 10¼c., and Clear Sides at 10[illegible]. Bacon—Only a limited jobbing demand; Clear Rib Sides at 12[illegible], and Clear Sides at 13c. Hams very dull and lower; choice Sugar-cured quoted at 14½c.@15c. Lard—Supply light; Tierce, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Keg, 13⅛c.@13¾c. for refined; [illegible] 14c. Coffee—More demand and firmer; ordinary, 17¼c.@17¾c.; fair, 18c.@18¼c.; good, 18¾c.; prime, 18¾c.@19c. Whisky—Rectified in light supply; fair demand; Louisiana, $1 12; Western, $1 12@$1 14. Exchange—New-York Sight, ¼c. discount; Sterling, $5 55@$5 55½ for bank; Gold 112⅞.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Flour dull. Wheat firmer; No. 1 Spring, $1 05; No. 2 do., 95¾c., spot; 96c. February; 97c., March; $1 04, May; No. 3 do., 78½c.; Rejected, 63c.@64c. Corn firmer; No. 2, 43c., spot; 42½c., February; 45¼c., May. Oats steady and firm; No. 2, 30c. bid, spot; 30¼c.@30⅜c., February. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley fairly active and a shade higher; 79½c., spot; 78½c., February. Dressed Hogs active, firm, and higher; common lots, $7 75@$8; shipping, [illegible]. Pork steady and unchanged. Lard—Demand good at full prices at $12 30, spot; $12 37½@$12 40, February. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Whisky, $1 09. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 385 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Rye, 4,900 bushels Barley. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat a shade lower, at 95c., January; 95¼c., February. Corn steadier at 43c.@43⅛c., January; 42⅜c.@42½c., February. Oats firm and unchanged. Pork active and firmer at $19 27½@$19 30, cash; $19 45, February. Lard firmer at $12 30, cash; $12 42½, February.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Receipts—Flour, 12,500 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 66,000 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels; Barley, 13,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,500 bbls.; Wheat, 55,000 bushels; Corn, 69,000 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. Flour—Trade good, prices unchanged. Wheat in fair milling demand; sales, 18,000 bushels Green Bay and Wisconsin Spring at $1 35½; 400 bushels White Michigan at $1 35. Corn—Good inquiry for new; sales of 13 cars, on track, at 53c. Oats neglected. Rye inactive. Barly quiet and firm; sales, 1,500 bushels Canada, on track, at $1. Pork quiet at $20 50 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 13c. Highwines nominal.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 7.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm at $1 05@$1 15. Corn—Demand fair and market firm at 45c.@47c. Oats steady and unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions nominally unchanged. Pork nominal. Bulk Meats strong; demand good and tending upward; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10⅞c.; all partly cured; fully cured higher. Bacon steady and unchanged. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14½c.@15c. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet and unchanged at $1 06. Bagging quiet and unchanged.

OSWEGO, Jan. 7.—Flour steady; sales, 10,000 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 25 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 38; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 45; Extra do., $1 55. Corn quiet; new, 68c.; old, 70c. Barley nominally unchanged; No. 2 Canada held at $1 10; No. 2 Bay, $1 16; No. 1 Canada, $1 23@$1 25. Corn-meal, $30 for bolted; $29 for unbolted ⅌ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $19@$20; Middlings, $23@$26 ⅌ ton.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 7.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 35c. Resin strong at $1 37½ for strained. Tar steady at $1 50.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 8, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR.—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—HOME—A QUIET FAMILY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge. Matinée.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—CRUCIBLE—Mr. A. O. Hall, Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. J. W. Brutone, Miss Constance Leigh.

EAGLE THEATRE.—HARLEQUIN; DEMON STATUE, (Pantomime and Transformation.) Matinée.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—OUR BOYS—Mr. John E. Owens. Matinée.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES. Matinée.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

CHICKERING HALL.—At 2—PIANO CONCERT—Dr. Hans Von Bülow, Miss Lizzie Cronyn.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Democratic majority in the House of Representatives are not at all desirous of reopening the Louisiana question. In fact, they are seriously disturbed at the war which has been opened on the Wheeler compromise in the Democratic State Convention. The fire-eaters of the party, which, by a strange abuse of language, calls itself "Conservative," have begun what they call a "crusade against usurpation," which, if persevered in, can only end in one way. Of course, the last thing which the Democrats in Congress desire is another outbreak of the Southern "irreconcilables." What between restraining the foolishness of the inflationists on one hand, and the vaporing and violence of the baser sort of Southern Democratic politicians on the other, the moderate men of the party have their hands pretty full at present.

The facts in the *New-Yorker Journal* City advertising case, to which reference has already been made in these columns, are these: The claim which Mr. MIERSON presented to the Board of Audit of 1872 amounted to $125,000. Of this sum, $78,000 was for advertising the proceedings of the Common Council; for about a year preceding May 1, 1871. Under the strict examination of the experts appointed to audit newspaper bills, Mr. MIERSON's claim was reduced to $25,000, one-fifth of its original amount. This sum was accepted as a final settlement of the bill, and a release under seal was given to the City for the entire amount claimed. After various unsuccessful attempts to obtain special legislation to reopen these newspaper claims, Mr. MIERSON recently began legal proceedings to recover the balance of $100,000, on the ground that he was advised by his counsel that he could execute a release to obtain the money which the City was willing to pay, without being afterward bound by its provisions. The matter was brought before Judge DONOHUE several weeks ago, and was by him referred to Mr. CALVIN, the defeated Tammany candidate for Surrogate. If this reference was made without the consent of the Corporation Counsel, the proceeding was a somewhat unusual one. Mr. WHITNEY had previously obtained a vacation of the order referring Sheriff CONNER's disputed bills to Mr. CALVIN, on the ground that his decision would not carry the necessary confidence and weight, on account of his political relations and personal friendships. It is obvious that the same reasons apply in MIERSON's case, and it is equally obvious that our strictures on that case are fully borne out by the facts.

A body of indignant property-owners appeared yesterday before the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments, and made a series of well-founded complaints in regard to the way in which they have been swindled on the cost of improving St. Nicholas avenue. Their grievances refer to jobs which were carried through several years ago, but they illustrate very fairly the methods of administration which still prevail in the Department of Public Works. The Boulevard improvement is being prosecuted under the costly system of day's work, as it has been for several years past. The laborers, who, under the administration of Gen. PORTER, loaf an hour for every hour they work, are running up a bill which will elicit the indignant protests of those who have to pay it as surely as the extravagant assessments for St. Nicholas avenue. One of yesterday's delegation to the Board of Revision made the somewhat forcible remark that the members of the Legislature who sanctioned the jobbery under which his property had been virtually confiscated were themselves confederates with robbers. The present Legislature owes it equally to the interests of the property-owners and to its own good name to put a stop to all such spoliation, whether under the form of special contracts or of improvements done by day's work.

The report of the Brooklyn Board of Health shows an annual death-rate of 25.68 per 1,000. Assuming the correctness of the statistics, this compares favorably with the average rate in this City, and is only a little higher than that of the most healthy centres of population in Europe. The slovenly way in which the tables of mortality are compiled in most of the Western cities renders their returns useless for accurate comparison. The infant mortality of Brooklyn is not separated from the other returns with the requisite clearness, but it has evidently been only a little lower than the rate which prevailed in this City. The deaths from diphtheria number 968, being very near the alarming ratio of fatal cases of this disease which is shown by the New-York returns. Considering the intimate connection between diphtheria and neglect of the most obvious principles of good ventilation, sewerage, and drainage, its alarming destructiveness in these twin cities is one of the strongest possible evidences of public and private neglect of sanitary laws.

The suit of Mr. CHARLES DEVLIN, one of TWEED's bondsmen, against the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., the Corporation Counsel, the Attorney General, and other parties to the civil suits against the Ring, reads somewhat like a ponderous legal joke. The complaint is brought in due form, however, under the law of 1875, which gives the individual tax-payer a standing in the courts denied to him under previous judicial rulings. Reference is made to the exemption of the estates of INGERSOLL, GARVEY, and KEYSER from prosecution, and to the failure of the Assignee of a portion of the property of the latter to account to the City for the money held by him in trust to satisfy claims arising under the transactions of the Ring. The relief applied for is the appointment of a Receiver of all the claims against the Ring, and the conferring upon this officer of the power to prosecute all the conspirators and their estates. It is also claimed that those responsible for the failure to prosecute the parties who have been allowed to escape under the operation of the statute of limitations and otherwise should be compelled to make good the injury thus inflicted on the City and County. The complaint is apparently the work of DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, and is deficient neither in force nor originality.

ONE DEMOCRAT TOO MANY.

It is quite clear that the Democrats are getting themselves into a very pretty muddle about one member of their party, a Senator from the Fourth District, to wit, JOHN MORRISSEY. What are they to do with him? He was nominated and elected in a district where there are very few Republican voters. His opponent was an ally of TWEED's—one of the very men, indeed, who signed some of the fraudulent bills by means of which the City and County were robbed. For that very reason—or was it for some better one, unknown to mankind?—the *Tribune* and other organs of Tammany and JOHN KELLY supported FOX against MORRISSEY. But it was a purely family quarrel. The Republicans took no part or share in it. One Democrat was contesting with another for a seat in the State Senate. One was nominated by JOHN KELLY, Boss of Tammany Hall—for we still recommend the London *Saturday Review* and *Daily News* to revise their information on that subject—while the other (MORRISSEY) nominated himself. All the Kelly papers, including the *Tribune*, supported JOHN FOX, who signed many of the fraudulent bills. The Anti-Tammany Democrats supported MORRISSEY. That is the simple and true story of the contest—do we not all know it in this City? Yet JOHN KELLY's organs still continue to violate the truth in a manner which will bring them to serious grief hereafter, if it does not now, by stating that MORRISSEY was elected as a Reformer by the Republicans! Poor HORACE GREELEY used sometimes to ask in his paper, "What is the good of lying?" He was a very simple-minded old gentleman—in some things—or he would never have put that question, for by steady, persevering, and systematic lying many persons may be deceived. Perhaps Mr. GREELEY himself was one of these persons, when he was persuaded to abandon his paper, and give up the career of his life, and hand over his property to another, on the representation that by taking the broad road to ruin he could make himself President of the United States.

All this, however, has no immediate bearing on MORRISSEY's case. If he is a Republican, and was elected by Republican votes, how is it that he is to act throughout this session, as he has always done, with the Democratic Party? Are we, the Republicans, to be held responsible for him, while the Democrats invariably get the benefit of his votes? That seems to be scarcely a fair arrangement. In fact, we confess that we ourselves are getting a little confused about JOHN MORRISSEY. He turned JOHN KELLY out of Tammany Hall, because JOHN KELLY wanted to pay the laborers $1 60 a day, while the other JOHN wanted to give them $2. Is not that so? To be sure, KELLY *did* make a speech in Tammany Hall, (Oct. 30, 1875,) in which he said, "So far as I was concerned, I was in no way instrumental in reducing the laborers' wages, and knew nothing of it." He had not lowered the wages—the Mayor did it. "I believe," he went on to say, "that the Chief Magistrate and his subordinates made a mistake, because we all know how difficult it is for poor men to support themselves on $2 a day, and to clothe and educate four or five children on $2 a day. * * * *The Government of any nation or people should show a proper example to employers.* * * * When my attention was called to the proposed reduction of wages by the executive of this City and his officers, *I advised against it*, but it was done, and now we [i. e., Tammany Hall] should not be made responsible for it." Now the man who said this was extolled in the columns of his organs, daily and weekly, as a "model citizen," who had been most wickedly calumniated by that detestable journal, THE NEW-YORK TIMES—a journal which is always slandering some good man or other, and which did not scruple even to attack quiet and deserving citizens like TWEED and SWEENY; and which very recently absolutely refused to recommend the people to elect as District Attorney the law partner of Gen. BARLOW! Is it any wonder that so unprincipled a sheet should arouse the pious wrath of the disappointed candidates at the late election, their partners, their friends, and their newspapers?

But we really must get back to our dear MORRISSEY, pet of the Republicans, hope of all true Reformers. Is he quite aware how much Gov. TILDEN's organs are abusing him? During the elections in November, a very strange incident happened—strange, that is, considering that MORRISSEY is well known to be so zealous a Republican. MORRISSEY was fighting FOX and JOHN KELLY. Gov. TILDEN heard of it, and great alarm fell upon him. He went to MORRISSEY, or sent for him, and said: "JOHN, you are not going to hurt *me*, are you? You are not going to vote against the *State* ticket, my dear JOHN?" Dear JOHN replied, "If you don't call your dogs off, Governor, I won't promise not to knock you and your State ticket to ——," and there dear JOHN introduced the name of a place which ought never to be mentioned out of church. Now this is a positive fact—Gov. TILDEN *did* beg MORRISSEY not to vote against the State ticket, and MORRISSEY warned him to stop his newspapers attacking him. Not one word of this will TILDEN dare to deny, for MORRISSEY can prove it. No sooner, however, was the election over than the Tilden papers began abusing MORRISSEY again. Is dear JOHN going to stand it? Or will he pay another visit to the Governor, and insist on that crafty gentleman muzzling his dogs? We warn MORRISSEY, in all seriousness, that he need expect no quarter from us, for he belongs to our enemies, has been elected by our enemies, has allowed Republicans to be abused on his account, and now has not the pluck to defend his character from the attacks of TILDEN's organs. He will vote for all TILDEN's measures, and all TILDEN's candidates, and yet lacks manliness enough to resent the public indignities which TILDEN daily causes to be put upon him. To be sure, it is no particular concern of ours, but we had always understood that whatever else might be said against JOHN MORRISSEY, he was not deficient in spirit. And yet how is it that he submits to be insulted by TILDEN's newspapers while giving an almost slavish support to TILDEN himself? Are we not right in saying that the Democrats are getting themselves into a dreadful snarl over JOHN MORRISSEY, and that he is worse than a white elephant on their hands?

SEA-WOLVES AND CHINAMEN.

The California Legislature is discussing a proposition to withdraw from the sea-lions, or sea-wolves, of the Golden Gate that legal protection of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness which they have heretofore enjoyed. It is a curious affair, and the opponents of the repealing bill discover in it a blow leveled at one of the most cherished "institutions" of the country. Just outside of the Golden Gate, and at the termination of the famous drive from the City of San Francisco, is a group of rocks in full view of the shore cliffs, on which the seals, or sea-lions, or sea-wolves, disport themselves. These playful and noisy creatures are, for some reason not yet revealed by local oracles, protected by a State statute, which positively forbids their being killed. Under this security the animals have multiplied and increased. Their gambols in the surf and their groupings on the rocks are watched admiringly by the residents, and the sight forms one of the show-places to which the Eastern tourist is directed, just as the stranger in Boston is pointed to the Frog Pond and the Big Organ. On one occasion, it is recorded that a party of Boston excursionists, with a baby to christen, formed a circle on the sands opposite the Seal Rocks, and solemnly moving about the hapless infant and two bottles severally containing water from the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, proceeded to endow the child with a heathen name which should commemorate this curious incantation.

But some members of the State Legislature, apparently dissatisfied with the long immunity from violent death which the seals have enjoyed, complain that they cost too much to keep. It is charged that the sea-lions are the cause of a gradual diminution in the supply of fish. The sea-lion, in his native depths, is accused of being partial to salmon, and as salmon are much sought for, and have natural rights of their own, which the sea-lion should be taught to respect, it is proposed to withdraw the protection of the State from this predatory creature, and let slip the dogs of war upon him. It is one of Mr. DARWIN's favorite theories that in a state of nature the balance of natural life is preserved. If deer and other inoffensive animals increase, their enemies, the wolves and panthers, will increase correspondingly in a few generations. The settlement of the country has introduced a human element to disturb the balance, so far as the salmon and the sea-lions are concerned. The last-named creature is assisted by ingenious man in a warfare on the unresisting and toothsome fish. During five years past, the Fish Commissioners have turned into the Sacramento River four millions of artificially-hatched salmon. One might think that such an increase would repair the natural and artificial waste. It is gravely suggested that an additional appropriation would enable the Commissioners to augment their reinforcements to the finny tribes to such an extent that there would be enough and to spare, both for the seals and for mankind. One thousand dollars will hatch a million salmon. Five thousand dollars' worth of these fish—which ought to satisfy the most greedy of the seal tribe—would then be considered the State's annual subsidy for the maintenance of the lions of the Golden Gate.

On the principle that "big fleas have little fleas to bite 'em," it might be urged that the salmon eats up the sardines, and other desirable small fry of the Pacific Ocean, before he is eaten. The seal, who is to be ruthlessly exterminated, may be a sort of special policeman of the deep, ridding it of some of the natural enemies of the fish whose protection is sought. There is nothing but circumstantial evidence of guilt in this particular. The seal party, for there seems to be a division on the question, accuse the interloping Chinamen of being the real destroyers of the fish. These, it is said, take up and carry off the small fry caught in their nets, whereas the white man leaves his on the beach, a discriminating act on the part of the latter which must subserve the best interests of the fish. This diversion should gain the applause of both parties to this odd dispute. The Chinaman, notoriously, has no friends; the sea-lion has. The fame of the band-leader of the sea-lions, a huge creature with a tremendous voice, has been made national by his being named after Gen. B. F. BUTLER, and his generally conducting himself in a manner to deserve that proud title. The Chinaman has no such moral support. He is not even a citizen, although Messrs. CHIN TIN, HONG CHUNG, and CHOCK WONG, residents of San Francisco, have lately declared their intentions of becoming citizens. Whatever may become of the attempt to class Chinamen and "sea-wolves" together as destroyers of fish, the misfortunes of the villagers of Killingworth, so melodiously celebrated by LONGFELLOW, should be borne in mind. When these mistaken moralists were nearly ruined by vermin and insects, they were obliged to go into distant parts of the country and bring back the birds which they had driven away with shot-guns. It is not impossible that exterminators of seals might hereafter make pilgrimages to alien shores in search of others to supply their place.

FORTUNATE CONVICTS.

Every true philanthropist is pleased to perceive evidences of repentance and reformation on the part of criminals. In nothing is the progress which has been made in civilization more clearly shown than in the condition of the convicts shut up in our jails and penitentiaries. A century ago, a prison was a loathsome nursery of crime and disease. No matter how wicked a convict might be at the time of his committal to jail, he was certain to be made morally, as well as physically, worse by his imprisonment. Now, however, our jails are schools of reformation. The convict is preserved from all unpleasant and contaminating influences. He is taught habits of useful industry, and he is frequently restored to society at the expiration of his sentence an honest and useful man.

We have reason to be proud of the results which have been obtained in the management of prisons in this State. The treatment of Mr. TWEED was a case in point. Had he been sentenced to imprisonment a hundred years ago, he would have been cast into a filthy den, where he would have been constantly forced to hear and see things which would have shocked and pained him. Thanks to our humane system of management, Mr. TWEED's imprisonment was made in every way comfortable and pleasant. He was permitted to have every luxury which money could buy. He was treated with the respect which so great a man deserved. He was even allowed to drive about town, and to make calls of business or pleasure; and finally, when in his judgment the time had arrived for him to improve his health by a foreign tour, he was quietly allowed to depart in search of health and relaxation.

Then, too, there was the case of the ingenious Sing Sing convicts who educated themselves in the art of distillation. These two excellent men, who, under the old system, would have had no opportunity for mental culture, conceived the idea of establishing a whisky distillery in the prison yard, and of thus practicing a useful trade, while supplying their fellow-convicts and the prison authorities with a pure and medicinal beverage. The keepers not only gave them permission thus to employ their time, but they entered into a business partnership with them, giving to them that recognition and support which, when rendered by upright and respectable men, is so precious to repentant criminals. How beautiful was the picture presented by the two happy convicts cheerfully singing over their work, and dancing under the influence of its results, in comparison with the torture of monotonous idleness to which the convicts of a former and less enlightened generation were subjected!

But admirable as is the management of New-York prisons, the palm must be given to the prisons of Ohio. Recently, two convicts in the prison at Columbus, Ohio, who were conscientiously convinced that the volume of the currency should be made equal to their needs, undertook to carry out their theory by manufacturing five-cent pieces. An estimate of the enlightened way in which the Columbus prison is conducted can be formed from the fact that these men found all the materials, as well as the opportunity, for coining money ready to their hands. They worked in a large copper foundry, which a wise humanitarianism had established in the prison yard. Here they found all the tools and appliances needed for the great democratic work of inflation, and they transformed copper and tin and other metals into five-cent pieces of great beauty and, it is to be presumed, of greater intrinsic value than the nickel coins issued by the Government. The approval of conscience which always follows honest industry, together with the pleasing certainty that their materials cost them absolutely nothing, made life for a time very bright and beautiful in the eyes of these industrious men. It is sad to be obliged to mention that a coarse and cruel keeper, who happened to discover the existence of this manufactory of surreptitious coin, was unfortunately able to peremptorily suppress it. Still we may assume that the interruption will be only a temporary one. The comfort of the convicts will surely be preferred to the ignorant prejudices of an unfeeling keeper, and in a short time we may expect to see the work of inflation resumed in the Columbus prison, and introduced into all other well-regulated jails.

There is some comfort in being a convict in these enlightened days. The old idea that imprisonment is a punishment has passed away. We now know that the prison is meant to benefit and not to punish the prisoner. There are a few remaining abuses of prison life, such as the striped uniform and the insulting practice of locking the prison doors, which still occasionally annoy a gentleman who is undergoing the process of reformation; but these will, of course, be sooner or later abolished, and our convicts will then fully comprehend that they are boarded and lodged by the State from charitable motives, and all possible facilities will be furnished to enable them to pass their time in useful and entertaining occupations.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NOTES.

"Julius Cæsar" will be given twice to-day, at Booth's Theatre.

The San Francisco Minstrels offer their wonted matinée entertainment to-day.

"Home" and "A Quiet Family" will be acted twice to-day, at Wallack's Theatre.

"Rose Michel" continues to be the afternoon and evening attraction at the Union Square.

A matinée performance of "Our Boys" may be enjoyed at the Brooklyn Theatre, to-day.

"Pique" will be represented, this afternoon and this evening, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Mr. J. B. Roberts appears in "Faust and Marguerite," at Wood's Museum, to-day and to-night.

Afternoon representations are set down for to-day at the Eagle Theatre, the Olympic, and the Parisian Varieties.

Dr. Von Bülow's last concert takes place at Chickering Hall, this afternoon. A programme of special variety and general interest has been arranged for the occasion.

The last performance of "Crucible" is announced for this evening, Mr. A. Oakey Hall retiring from the Park Theatre, at midnight, both as associate manager and as actor.

HOME GOSSIP.

Dr. Von Bülow plays in Boston next week.

Miss Maggie Mitchell was in Louisville, this week.

Miss Jane Coombs was in Cleveland, this week.

Two Thomas concerts occur next week in Baltimore.

Mr. Edwin Booth acts in Richmond, week after next.

Mr. W. H. Lingard was last heard from in Sacramento.

Mr. George Rignold performed this week in Pittsburg.

Mr. Barry Sullivan was at last accounts in New-Orleans.

The Kellogg English Opera Troupe was this week in Chicago.

"Rose Michel" has been brought out at the Boston Museum.

The French dramatic troupe are acting at Beethoven Hall, in Boston.

Mrs. Oates and her company were at McVicker's, in Chicago, this week.

Herr Wachtel sang at the Philadelphia Academy of Music this week.

Mr. F. S. Chanfrau was at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, this week.

Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Lotta, and Mr. Booth are to act in Augusta, this month.

Three English theatres and one German theatre gave performances in Chicago on Sunday last.

"A Weak Woman," Mr. Henry J. Byron's new play, just now produced at the Globe Theatre, in Boston, seems to have produced an unfavorable impression.

Signor Tagliapietra having recently refused to sing two operas in one day, with the Adelaide Phillips troupe, was arrested, but released at once. He now sues for $20,000 damages.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Signor Rossi has acted *Macbeth* in Paris.

The new theatre at Düsseldorf was inaugurated with "Fidelio."

Mr. Charles Wheatleigh is acting in "The Shaughraun," in Australia, with great success.

Lecocq's new opera, just now produced at the Parisian Renaissance, has been received with great favor.

Taglioni, ballet-master at Vienna, and father of the danseuse, has been decorated with the Order of the Crown of Austria.

Sivori, the violinist, had arrived in Paris and was shortly to be heard at a grand concert to be given at the Italiens Theatre.

Herr Brül's "Crown of Gold" is to be produced at once, and is to be followed by "Tristan und Isolde" at the Berlin Opera-house.

An amusing review in two acts, entitled "Les Bêtises d'Hier," by MM. Clairville, Cogniard, and Siraudin, has been produced at the Paris Variétés, with success.

Mr. Charles Wyndham has brought out "Antigone," by Sophocles, at the Crystal Palace, in London, Mr. Ryder playing *Creon* and Miss Genevieve Ward *Antigone*.

"Tannhaüser" had been postponed three times at Vienna, the voice of the tenor, Herr Labatt, having been for the time almost annihilated by the arduous nature of the music.

For the Italian season at Vienna are engaged Mesdames Patti, Lucca, and Strozzi, Signori Mariani-Masi, Capoul, Nicolini, Zucchini, and Padella. "Don Carlos" and "Mireille" are to be the novelties.

The committee of the Conservatoire Concerts has rejected a proposal to elect a conductor for five years only, and by a large majority has nominated M. Delvedez conductor, and M. Lamoreux assistant conductor for life.

Myers' great circus has been opened to the Parisian public. Upward of seven thousand persons were present at the inaugural performance. The circus occupies the ground formerly held by the Magasins Réunis.

A brilliant representation was given at the Salle Ventadour, for the benefit of Edouard Plouvier, the dramatic writer, and produced a gross sum of 10,000 francs, so that, after deducting over 2,000 francs for various charges, there remained between 7,000 and 8,000 francs for the beneficiaire.

The "Tour du Monde" was played in Paris on Dec. 20 for the 415th and last time for the present season. Interrupted in full vogue, the piece will be revived at the Paris Châtelet next Spring. The Porte-Saint-Martin Theatre had suspended its performances during the space of three days for the general rehearsals of the "Jeunesse des Mousquetaires."

The Cluny has revived an old drama, by Mallefille, "Les Enfant Blancs." The attraction of the piece was not sufficient on the first night of the performance to fill even half of the house. The management is really unfortunate; because the "Sceptiques," by the same author, had formerly brought it success it erroneously believed that the writer's name would again prove a talisman.

The "Voyage dans la Lune" pursues its successful course. All Paris has gone to see it, or intends to go; and those, who have once been, return; for the new distribution, with Mme. Peschard in the place of Mme. Zulma Bouffar, will be an element of curiosity which will again attract to the Gaîté those who have already heard more than once the charming music of Jacques Offenbach, and admired the splendid scenery of the piece.

The laureate of the Cressent prize has just been proclaimed by M. Thomas, President of the musical competition, the successful individual being M. William Chaumet. "Bathyle," the title of the libretto, is written by M. Edouard Blau. The public will soon be called on to judge of the score, which is to be executed at one of the musical theatres. M. Chaumet had already brought out at the Athénée Theatre, about two years ago, a comic opera in one act, the "Péché de Géronte."

The French company at Cairo, formed and directed by M. Valnay, late manager of the Ambigu, is at present performing at the Machanba Theatre. The Egyptian public applauds the "Sphinx," "Demi-Monde," and the "Mari à la Campagne." A fugitive from the Paris stage, Mlle. Andrée Kelly, whose success in the "Filles de Marbre," and the "Juif Polonais," of Erckmann-Chatrian, has not yet been forgotten, charms the spectators, and affords the critics subject for Oriental eulogy.

The inauguration of day performances at the Renaissance has proved a success. The house was full, and among the audience were to be seen Princess Mathilde, Prince Galitzin, MM. Legouvé, Camille Doucet, Edouard Thierry, Regnier, Delaunay, Lafontaine, Mmes. Fargueil, Léonide Leblanc, &c. The names of Corneille and Racine were on the bills, besides that of Mlle. Agar, the tragic actress. On the stage where ordinarily "Giroflé-Girofla" and "La Reine Indigo" warble their airs, resounded the majestic alexandrines of "Horace."

The London *Standard* says: "So far as popular success goes, Mr. H. J. Byron's new comic drama 'Tottle's,' will no doubt fulfill the desires of those who are responsible for its production. The audience laughed heartily and applauded lustily, and there are many things in the play which merited the warm appreciation they obtained. But, regarded critically, 'Tottle's' cannot be considered a satisfactory piece. Mr. Byron has not carried out his ideas, and the comic drama remains a specimen of the crude and hasty work of an exceedingly clever stage writer." The piece was written for Mr. Toole, who sustains the leading rôle.

Of Mr. W. S. Gilbert's new play, called "Broken Hearts," which has just been produced at the Court Theatre in London, the *Times* says: "Possessing, as it unquestionably does, some exceptional merits, 'Broken Hearts' is, we fear, also possessed of one of the worst faults such a play can have. From beginning to end, with but one exception—an exception, we fancy, rather of accident than design—it is terribly barren of that element of human interest which is the very essence of the drama. 'Broken Hearts' is, in short, a pearl of, we fear, but little price, but beautiful with a costly and elaborate setting. Pretty scenery, pretty dresses, good acting, always pretty and sometimes powerful writing—all of these we admit and admire, as they deserve. But with all this, we cannot but say with *Sir Charles Coldstream*, 'There's nothing in it,' and are forced to marvel why an author who can write so well about nothing should not turn his attention to something better worth his skill."

The certificate of baptism of Mme. Adelina Patti has lately been discovered, and has been published by the Spanish papers. It is dated 8th April, 1843, and certifies that on that day Don José Losada, Vicar of the parish of Saint Louis, Madrid, solemnly baptized a child born in Fuencarral street, in the same city, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 19th February, 1843, daughter of Salvatori Patti, professor of music, a native of Catania, in Sicily, and of Caterina Patti, *née* Chiesa, a native of Rome, her paternal grandparents being Pietro Patti and Concepcion Marino, natives of Catania, and her maternal grandparents Giovanni Chiesa, a native of Venice, and Luisa Caselli, a native of the Pontifical States. The child's godparents, Giuseppe Sinico and Mme. Rose Sinico, gave her the name of Adéle-Jeanne-Marie (query Adelina Maria Clorinda?) The witnesses who signed their names to the certificate of baptism were Julien Huezal and Casimir Garcia.

A GENTLEMAN WHO WANTS HIS DAILY SUPPLY OF LATIN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I trust that your frivolous correspondent, "Tommy Dodd," has not scared the writer of the "money article" in the *Herald* from mixing up a copious dose of foreign languages with his valuable, original, and impartial disquisitions on financial affairs. To-day, however, I observed with sorrow that there was not a scrap of Latin, or even of French, in this wonderful gentleman's masterly argument to prove that the whole country must inevitably go to the infernal gods before six months are over.

Now, why should your meddlesome correspondent stop our supply of the foreign lingo all at once? Why does the new light of finance thus suddenly suspend his efforts to teach the brokers how to patter apothecaries' Latin, and to parlez-vous?

All the old threadbare quotations have not yet been exhausted by this awful seer, who boldly predicts the inevitable ruin of all vested interests, and who seems cruelly anxious to see the smash come without a moment's delay. He insists that one well-known Wall street man shall die instantly—he is evidently in somebody's way. The prophet, even mentions what will happen after his demand is yielded to. Savages do not *always* tomahawk a sick man; and it is only some of us in Wall street who are capable of trying to perform that same heroic act.

But let mea come, or let them go—only deprive us not of our little scraps of Latin. Give us, O give us, our teapot classics. There are still several old favorites which have not yet made their appearance—*carpe diem, primâ facie, sui generis, cui bono, ipso facto,* and even *e pluribus unum.* Why not tip us these? They can be lugged into a money article quite as appropriately as many others which the new boy at school has already been slinging about in wild profusion. And there is another—*parasiticam cœnam quærit*—which could be made to do duty with much effect, if properly applied.

Sir, I trust you will publish no more letters from that wretched blockhead, Tommy Dodd—I don't believe there is any one in the street of that name—for those letters are calculated to give pain to the manly bosom of a "freeholder and tax-payer," and are, moreover, intended to check the spread of learning among the ignorant masses—among whom you may include, if you please,

Yours, in disgust, MIXED PICKLES.

BROAD STREET, Friday, Jan. 7, 1876.

PRIVATE LETTERS OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes to that journal: "The *République Française* is just now publishing voluminous extracts from the correspondence of Prince Bismarck—a correspondence which is private as well as political—which exhibits the 'man of blood and iron' in a new and very unexpected light. The private letters of the Chancellor, published up to this time, range from the year 1850 to the year 1862, and consist mostly of letters to his wife, and to his sister, Mme. Von Arnim. These domestic effusions show M. De Bismarck to be of a singularly genial and affectionate disposition. Working for eighteen hours a day, he never fails to write his impressions home, and his love for his *heimath* he confesses, makes him homesick. Among the letters published to-day is one describing his reception in Paris by the Emperor in 1862, when he came here as Prussian Embassador, an extract of which will interest you:

PARIS, June 1, 1862.

TO MME. DE BISMARCK: I have been received to-day by the Emperor, to whom I presented my credentials. He received me in a friendly manner. He looks in good health, and somewhat more robust, but has not grown stouter nor older looking, as he is represented to be by all the caricatures published of him. The Empress continues one of the most beautiful of women. St. Petersburg notwithstanding. She has improved rather than otherwise during the past five years.

A month later he went to London; he is sorry to have to leave our metropolis so soon:

I would willingly have remained a few days longer, there are so many handsome people and splendid horses to be seen, (but he does not approve of the mansion of the Prussian Embassy.) I am greatly disappointed with the residence; it is well organized, it is true, but there are only three rooms on the ground floor, viz., the office, a dining-room, and between the two his Excellency's study, which serves at the same time as a place of meeting for dinner, and where there is not a single corner where one can take off one's dressing-gown. To go hence to the "*lavabo*," &c., it is necessary to mount the principal staircase of the house and pass through a bedroom to a chamber which is more like a dog's kennel than anything else. On the next floor there is a large drawing-room, a small ball-room, by the side of which is the bedroom I have just mentioned, with the dog's kennel, and that is all. On the second floor there are, besides, two rooms for the secretary and five little rooms for the children, the tutors, the governesses, &c.

He then describes his trip to the South, and while complaining of the heat, while on a 'tasting tour' among the Bordeaux vineyards, adds: 'A man does not mind the heat when he has a skinful of good wine.' These letters are very remarkable, but not the least remarkable thing about them is their being published by the organ of M. Gambetta."

GEORGIA NEGROES MIGRATING.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* of the 5th inst. says: "The negroes have been daily leaving this place for the past ten days, for Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana. As many as 300 have gone up to date. We hear of some few farms and sections where nearly all of the labor has left. Many still are expressing a desire to get off. The railroads offer extra inducements, and by some means money is raised to pay transportation. We think the plan adopted by the Central Road a wise one—that is to charge full fare for every emigrant—arguing that they should try to keep the laboring class here instead of getting rid of them. If the emigration continues the country will undergo qu to a revolution for the better. It has been suggested that the prime object in getting the colored people away is political. It is certain that the farmers there can't pay what they are promising."

GEN. SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

MISSIONARY RIDGE.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY—GEN. SHERMAN VINDICATED—THE STORY OF THE BATTLE FROM THE HOUR OF HOOKER'S ASSAULT ON LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN TO THOMAS' VICTORY IN THE CENTRE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On entering upon the discussion of this battle—in which one of Gen. Sherman's critics, not content with having charged him with failure as a General, assails his character for truth and veracity—I shall endeavor to give a statement of the facts surrounding the affair with great care and accuracy. I deem the battle and victory of Chattanooga the turning point in the war, and as a military achievement unequaled, not excepting even Gettysburg or "Sherman's march to the sea."

While I do not consider it necessary to defend Gen. Sherman from the charge of uttering a falsehood, (his own unsullied life and well-known sense of honor furnishing a sufficient denial of that imputation,) nevertheless, inasmuch as Mr. Boynton in his own book establishes a perfect denial of his accusation, I will devote a few words to that subject, that the reader may judge how much dependence should be placed on the statement of a writer, who can either willfully or carelessly permit so gross a contradiction to occur on the very same page of his own book, as I shall conclusively show.

I approach the criticisms of this battle with but little patience, they are so unfair, so ignorant, so willfully unjust, particularly as to the question of scarcity of forage and provisions, about which there could be no mistake. Sherman asserts that Grant informed him on the 15th day of November "that provisions and forage were extremely scarce." Mr. Boynton says, "Gen. Grant could not have made such a statement about supplies," and quotes the following dispatches to Halleck to prove his case:

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 26, 1863.

Major Gen. Halleck, Washington:

* * * Gen. Thomas had also set on foot, before my arrival, a plan for getting possession of the river from a point below Lookout Mountain to Bridgeport. If successful, and I think it will be, the question of supplies will be fully settled.

U. S. GRANT, Major General.

And again:

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 28, 1863.

Major Gen. Halleck, Washington:

Gen. Thomas' plan for securing the river and south-side road hence to Bridgeport has proved eminently successful. The question of supplies may now be regarded as settled.

* * * * * * *

U. S. GRANT, Major General.

And then on the very next page gives a dispatch from Grant to Halleck, dated *Nov. 21, six days after the interview between Sherman and Grant,* as follows:

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 21, 1863.

To Gen. Halleck, Washington:

I ordered an attack here two weeks ago, but it was impossible to move artillery. *Now,* Thomas' Chief of Artillery says he has to *borrow teams from Sherman* to move a part of his artillery to where it is to be used. Sherman has used almost superhuman efforts to get up even at this time, and *his force is really the only one that I can move.* Thomas can take about one gun to each battery, and can go as far with his infantry as his men can carry rations to keep them and bring them back. I have never felt such restlessness before as I have at the *fixed and immovable condition of the Army of the Cumberland.* The Quartermaster states that the loss of animals here will exceed ten thousand. Those left are *scarcely able to carry themselves.*

U. S. GRANT, Major General.

Now all this goes to prove simply that Grant did tell Sherman what Sherman asserts he did, and what is more, that it was true, namely, "that the mules and horses of Thomas' army were so starved that they could not haul their guns; that forage, corn, and provision were so scarce that the men in hunger stole the few grains of corn that were given to the favorite horses." So much for the question of veracity!

Boynton attempts next to disprove another important statement of Gen. Sherman, that Gen. Grant feared to attempt a movement upon the enemy before the arrival of Sherman and his well-conditioned and disciplined army, by proving that Thomas urged an attack again and again, and that Grant finally consented, but, strange to say, *no movement was ever made* save an attack on the enemy's skirmish line! And the order for Thomas to take the offensive before Sherman arrived was finally abandoned, so well satisfied was Grant that an attack upon Bragg in position, without the assistance of Sherman and his veterans, would only result in disaster to the Army of the Cumberland. It is a fact worthy of remark, that in the attack made by Gen. Hooker on Lookout Mountain, no troops were more distinguished and won higher praise than was accorded to the division of Osterhaus, of the Fifteenth Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee, the best division of Sherman's army, lent to Hooker to carry the heights of Lookout Mountain.

Now, as to the part Sherman took upon the left. Both Wilson and Boynton, although they materially disagree in regard to other important facts regarding the battle, assert that Sherman failed to accomplish the part assigned to him. That his passage of the river was unskillful, his movements slow; that he consumed valuable time in fortifying, that he did not attack simultaneously with the Army of the Cumberland, and that "on account of his failure Grant's plans seemed to be completely frustrated, when the remainder of Thomas' army advanced with the view of making a diversion in Sherman's favor, and captured the rifle pits at the foot of the hill," and in substance adds that without orders, without any preconcerted, nor as any part whatever of Grant's general plan of battle, the men pressed onward up the hill and took the heights; to say the least, this is doing Gen. Grant great injustice, for his plan of this great battle was elaborate and beautiful. Directly in front of Thomas, the centre of the two armies, a steep aclivity rose up several hundred feet—rifle-pits formed a deadly net-work along its base, and its summit was crowned with batteries. For Thomas' army, in its wretched condition, to have attacked Bragg's centre unaided, would have been madness. Grant saw that Bragg trusted to the natural advantages of his position for its defense. He accordingly directed Sherman to cross the river and strike the enemy's right, Hooker to storm Lookout Mountain and attack the enemy's left till Bragg should weaken his centre by sending troops to the support of his flanks, and a favorable opportunity be offered for Thomas to charge, the signal for which was to be six guns.

Hooker carried Lookout Mountain on the afternoon and evening of the 23d, with the assistance of a portion of Sherman's troops, under Osterhaus, *detailed for that purpose.* It is reported that when Osterhaus was on the very front of his own skirmish line, and moving gallantly up the mountain-side, Hooker sent an officer advising him to reinforce his skirmish line, that it was too thin. Osterhaus never paused, but as he pressed on he turned to Hooker's aid and said, "You tells General Hooker I gits 'em. I makes 'em hell smell, or my name is not Osterhaus," and he did "git 'em" sure enough, for that night the camp fires of Hooker's soldiers gleamed like jewels on Lookout Mountain's brow, and the Army settled down to rest for the morrow's decisive battle. On the morning of the 23d Sherman massed his three divisions behind the hills opposite the mouth of the Chickamauga. Gen. Giles A. Smith dropped down the river below its mouth, disembarked his troops, and captured every rebel picket save one along the river bank, the boats returned, the troops were taken rapidly over, and by daylight of the 24th two divisions were intrenched upon the enemy's flank. A little after daylight on the morning of the 24th a pontoon bridge was thrown over the Tennessee, and another across Chickamauga Creek near its mouth. One of these bridges was 1,350 feet long, and, as Sherman truthfully says, "the history of war can show no parallel where a bridge of that extent was laid so noiselessly and so well in so short a time." By noon Sherman's entire army—men, horses, and artillery—were in position on the enemy's flank, and at 1 P. M. he moved forward upon Missionary hills, his first objective point; everything was favorable; the enemy as yet seemed to have no knowledge whatever of Sherman's movement. His position and men could not be seen by the enemy on account of the drizzling rain and heavy banks of fog that hung along the mountain side. In a few moments his troops had gained the base of the hills, and, with a cheer and rush, at 3 P. M. gained the top, and stood in triumph on its crests. The enemy now for the first time saw the extent of the danger, and made a desperate effort to drive Sherman from his position, but Gens. Ewing and Smith bravely held their ground till the day closed, and during the night fortified their position. The next day occurred the great battle of Chattanooga. Sherman was ordered to attack at daylight, and was assured by Gen. Grant that Thomas would attack *early in the day or simultaneously with him.* The task assigned to Sherman was one demanding the greatest daring and good judgment. Before attacking the enemy he would be compelled to descend the rugged hills upon which he was intrenched, cross a small valley with deep gorges, and ascend a series of hills whose steep sides were covered with native forests and defended at every point by breastworks of logs filled with men and guns. Just beyond was the tunnel, Sherman's objective point, and above it towered a higher hill upon which the enemy were seen gathered in great force, with infantry and artillery. The railroad tunnel passed through a narrow gorge between the hills in which the enemy had massed his reserves.

A little after sunrise Sherman sounded the "forward," and the gallant Corse, leading the advance, opened the contest. By 10 o'clock in the day Sherman had fought his way close up to the enemy's chosen position, and wrapped the bluff of Missionary Ridge in a fleecy mantle of smoke that throbbed and beat with the pulsations of his artillery. Corse was borne wounded to the rear, and regiments melted away like wreaths of snow in the April sun; yet still the lines pressed on, strewing their dead like Autumn leaves, all through the long forenoon. Thomas' flags, five miles away, could be seen by Sherman and his embattling columns fluttering in the misty atmosphere, down where the divisions of the Army of the Cumberland still waited at the mountain's base. It was now past noon. No diversion had yet been made in front of Missionary Ridge in Sherman's favor, and yet he had gained ground steadily all through the day, and Tunnel Hill was just within his grasp. But now, the enemy thoroughly alarmed, drew every available man from his centre, and massed upon *his right—on Sherman's front.* In his official report Sherman says: "I had waited in vain for the attack of Gen. Thomas *early in the day.* Column after column of the enemy were streaming toward me, gun after gun poured its concentric shot on us from every hill and spur that gave a view of the ground held by us. An occasional shot from Fort Wood, at Orchard Knoll, and some musketry fire and artillery over about Lookout Mountain, was all that I could detect on our side." From early dawn until late in the afternoon Grant had intently watched Sherman's magnificent efforts to gain the heights—he had seen the vast masses of the enemy for the last hour moving swiftly toward his right and upon Sherman's front, and Grant saw with great satisfaction that his plans had not miscarried, that Bragg had been forced to weaken his centre to stop the fierce attack of Sherman on his flank, and the moment for which he had so anxiously waited had arrived. Then Thomas gave the command for the signal guns to be fired, and at 3 P. M., as the white puffs of smoke rose from the guns on Indian Hill, Sherman and his hard-pressed army saw at last relief was at hand—*the Army of the Cumberland was moving!* The echoes of the last gun had not died away among the hills that overlooked the scene, when that dead line that had been lying behind the works all day sprang into life, and in the twinkling of an eye leaped like a blade from its scabbard. Three divisions under Granger, Baird, Wood and Sheridan composed the storming party. With a quick and steady motion the glittering line dashed forward over the mile and a half of open space swept by the enemy's fire. On, over the rifle pits, flaming with death, and up the dizzy steep, above which the enemy's guns (which up to this time had been blazing upon Sherman) were now turned, with renewed fury, upon the columns of Wood and Sheridan; but the first lines were carried. This was all that was expected, unless, as directed by Grant, the enemy had so weakened his centre that the "ridge itself could be carried," *and this was the case.* Sherman's attack had been so fierce and so terrible, the Army of the Cumberland so quiet, that Bragg deeming his front secure had made the fatal mistake, as Grant predicted, to weaken his centre to meet Sherman, and could not now draw back in time to remedy the evil. The blood of the Army of the Cumberland was up! The men's souls were on fire to wipe out the defeat of Chickamauga. The last line of the dismayed rebels was just ahead—the gallant Wood dashed along his line, and as his men looked up at the awful work before them, and then back into his undaunted eye, he read their hearts' desire, and shouted, "Men, can you, will you take the heights?" "Yes, we will!" they answered all along the line. "Then forward in God's name, and take them if you can." Sheridan, who had carried the rifle-pits side by side with this division, seeing that Wood was pressing on, cried out: "What's Wood doing? Where is he going?" "He's going to the top," came back the wild response. "Well, if he can go there so can I!" shouted Sheridan. "Forward, men, and take the heights." Then the whole line, with a cheer, pressed on; step by step they forced their way, and, as the smoke lifted here and there, Grant and Thomas saw their crimson flags gliding slowly upward; higher and higher they rose, till, just as the sun went down, they gained the top and planted their flags in triumph on the crest of Mission Ridge.

It had been a grand assault, and the Army of the Cumberland won on that day a name and fame that will live forever. But it will not do for a Wilson or a Boynton to attempt to rob Sherman and his gallant Army of the Tennessee of the noble part they took as well in that great battle. With a skill and energy unsurpassed by any officer during the war, on any occasion, Sherman had just finished a march of 330 miles, and without a moment's rest had crossed the river and thrown his Army upon the enemy's flank, and with a determination and daring that won for him the highest commendations of Thomas and Grant, he had stormed and carried Mission Hills, and unaided, with but three divisions of his Army, he fought almost the entire effective force of Bragg's whole army from daylight till 3 P. M. He had driven him from point to point with fearful loss, both to himself and to the enemy, but now he could go no further, and it was only by the most desperate fighting that he could hold his ground, when Grant at last gave the signal for Thomas to advance. *There could be but one result.* Bragg's weakened lines could not withstand the fresh column of Thomas' troops, led by such men as Granger, Wood, Baird, and Sheridan, and at last in despair broke and fled in confusion from a position thought to be impregnable. Wilson tells us that "Sherman maintained his position and did not advance simultaneously with Thomas" as directed, "nor did he take any part in the pursuit that night." Mr. Wilson knows better! and it seems strange how he could make such a statement when every man who fought under Sherman, Thomas, and Hooker knows that Sherman began his battle at sunrise, and fought all day; and that Thomas never fired a shot or moved a man till 3 P. M., although Grant had informed Sherman that Thomas would move *simultaneously with him, or early in the day.* Can anything be plainer? In the pursuit that followed, Sherman displayed the greatest energy, and if the soldiers of Thomas or Hooker hung closer on the flying foe than did the men of the Army of the Tennessee, under Davis and Smith, it will take other authority than that of Gen. Wilson to prove it. On the 25th of November Gen. Grant wrote to Gen. Sherman, after the battle, the following letter: "Dear General—No doubt you witnessed the handsome manner in which Thomas' troops carried Missionary Ridge this afternoon, and can feel a just pride, too, in the part taken by the forces under your command in taking *first, so much of the same range of hills,* and then in attracting the attention of so many of the enemy as to *make Thomas' part certain of success.*" Yet Wilson and Boynton say that Sherman failed Grant at Chattanooga.

Again, Gen. Grant writes to Gen. Sherman, when he had just been appointed Lieutenant General, and his heart was swelling with gratitude to such men as Sherman and McPherson, a letter dated Nashville, Tenn., March 1, saying:

> * * * What I want to express is my thanks to you and McPherson as the men to whom, above all others, I feel indebted for whatever I have had of success. How far your advice and suggestions have been of assistance you know. How far *your execution* of whatever has been given you to do entitles you to the reward *I am receiving,* you cannot know as well as I do. I feel all the gratitude this letter would express giving it the most flattering construction. U. S. GRANT.

And yet Boynton and Wilson declare that Sherman blundered time and again, and utterly failed at the great battle of Chattanooga, that made Grant Lieutenant General, and for which in the gratitude of his heart he thanks Sherman, and even declares that Sherman was "entitled to the reward he [Grant] was receiving."

In view of Boynton's and Wilson's criticisms, the following resolution of Congress will be read with no little interest: "That the thanks of Congress and of the people of the United States are due, and that the same are hereby tendered to Major Gen. W. T. Sherman, Commander of the Department and Army of the Tennessee, and the officers and soldiers who served under him, for their gallant and arduous services in marching to the relief of the Army of the Cumberland, and for their *gallantry and heroism in the battle of Chattanooga,* which contributed in a great degree to the success of our arms in that glorious victory." What more would Wilson and Boynton have had Sherman do on that occasion, in order to merit their approbation? Did they expect him with the Army of the Tennessee, deprived of one of its best divisions, to whip Bragg alone, while Thomas and Hooker, with two-thirds of Grant's entire army, remained quiet behind their trenches, idle spectators of the desperate struggle? That is the only just inference we can draw from their criticisms. Boynton asserts that Sherman's army "failed to gain a foothold on the main ridge upon Bragg's extreme right." Gen. Grant thanks Gen. Sherman, on the same day of the battle, for "taking so much of the *same range of hills*" as had been carried by Thomas' army, and for "drawing upon himself so many of the enemy as to make *Thomas' part certain.*" I trust Gen. Grant's authority will be taken in preference to that of Mr. Boynton's on this point. Gen. Wilson wisely informs us that Sherman's movement across the river and Hooker's attack on the enemy's left had the effect, no doubt, to attract large numbers from his centre. So that "Thomas' army could break through the centre"—"but, according to all military rules, the victory should have been mainly won by the rapid advance of Sherman's force against the flank which he struck." And then he adds that the "reason why Gen. Sherman failed to crush and destroy Bragg with the Army of the Tennessee alone" was because "he devoted so much time to fortifying." If Gen. Sherman had neglected to fortify his position he would have been overwhelmed and ruined long before Thomas moved to his assistance: what would Wilson and Boynton have said of him then? when the principal charge they bring against him at Shiloh is, that he failed to fortify his position, and was surprised in consequence.

It is a thousand pities that Mr. Boynton had not laid aside the pen, and drawn the sword in the late war, that the nation might have had the benefit of his great military genius; and I am certain that, if the Government at Washington had possessed greater discernment, and been more mindful of the nation's interests, the great military ability of Gen. James H. Wilson would have been discovered early in the war, and our Armies would not have been deprived of the leadership of so great a soldier as his military criticisms prove he might have been had he but have had the opportunity. It is to be hoped these gentlemen will not modestly remain in the background in case of another war, but come boldly forward with their plans, advice, and suggestions in time to be of service to the nation, and not wait till the conflict is over to tell what should have been done and how battles were lost and won. In conclusion, there can be no more complete or decisive answer to all the criticisms of Gen. Sherman at Chattanooga than that for his great services on that occasion the nation recognized and hailed him as one of the two great men to complete the work. Gen. Grant was summoned to Washington, and on the 18th day of March, amid the cheers of the soldiers of three great armies whom he loved, and who adored him, Gen. Sherman assumed command of the Military Division of the Mississippi.

JUDSON KILPATRICK.

OBITUARY.

MR. JAMES F. PENNIMAN.

We regret to record the death, in Paris, of Mr. James F. Penniman, an old and much respected merchant of this city. Mr. Penniman had been in indifferent health for some little time past, but we believe that no special cause for anxiety was known to his family. He died suddenly on Thursday last. He will be well remembered by many of the life-long inhabitants of this city, where for many years he carried on an extensive business. He was identified—as his sons still are—with that old and honorable body of merchants who have done so much to keep up the character and reputation of this great mercantile community, at home and abroad.

PETER GANSEVOORT.

A few days ago the announcement was made in THE TIMES of the death of Hon. Peter Gansevoort, of Albany, a member of one of the most distinguished Dutch families of the State. Among his ancestors in Friesland, Holland, was John Wessel Gansevoort, a leader in the movement for religious liberty in Holland anterior to the Reformation, and a scholar of eminence in his day. His direct ancestors were among the earliest Dutch settlers of the colony of New-Netherlands at Albany, and have occupied positions of responsibility from the earliest colonial times. One of the most distinguished of these, Gen. Gansevoort, of the revolution, who was known as the hero of Fort Stanwix, was the father of Peter Gansevoort. The Albany *Argus* gives the following sketch of this noted soldier and his son Peter: "He was born in Albany in 1748—where Stanwix Hall now stands—and died in Albany, in 1812, at the age of sixty-three years. He was appointed by Congress on the 12th of July, 1775, a Major in the Second New-York Regiment. In August of that year he joined the army which invaded Canada under Montgomery. In March, 1776, he was made Lieutenant Colonel, and Nov. 21, Colonel of the regiment. In July, 1776, he was Colonel commanding at Fort George, on Lake George. In April, 1777, he took command of Fort Stanwix, on the present site of Rome, (afterward called Fort Schuyler,) and made a most gallant defense of the post against the British under St. Leger, which was the first blow to the great scheme of the British to sever New-York from the residue of the Confederacy, and by preventing the co-operation of that officer with Burgoyne it contributed most essentially to the great and decisive victory at Saratoga. For this gallant defense the thanks of Congress were voted to Col. Gansevoort. In the Spring of 1779 he was ordered to join Sullivan in the Western expedition. At the head of a chosen party from the whole army, he distinguished himself by surprising by the celerity of his movements the lower Mohawk castle and capturing all the Indian inhabitants. In 1781 the State of New-York appointed him a Brigadier General. He afterward filled a number of important offices, among which was Commissioner of Indian Affairs and for fortifying the frontiers. He was also Military Agent and a Brigadier General in the United States Army in 1809; Sheriff of Albany County 1790-92; a Regent of the University from 1808 to the time of his death, and one of the first Board of Directors of the New-York State Bank in 1803. His son, Gen. Peter Gansevoort, the subject of this notice, was born in Albany, Dec. 22, 1788; was graduated at Princeton College and afterward attended the celebrated Litchfield Law School; read law in the office of Harmanus Bleecker, and was admitted to the Bar about 1810. His practice was for many years very considerable, and he ranked among the prominent members of the profession. He acted for some time as private secretary of Gov. De Witt Clinton, and then on his military staff as Judge Advocate General from 1819 to 1821; was a member of the Assembly in 1830 and 1831, and a member of the Senate for four years, from 1833 to 1836, inclusive. He took an active part in all matters of public interest, and was thoroughly attached to all that concerned his native city. He was a Trustee of the Albany Academy for twenty years; was Chairman of the board, and in 1840 was one of a committee, with Stephen Van Rensselaer, John A. Dix, and others, to organize the Albany Cemetery Association, and to select grounds for the cemetery. He was a Trustee of the cemetery for many years, and took an active interest in arranging and beautifying the grounds. Although his military service was short, he took a warm interest throughout life in military matters. Gen. Gansevoort, in 1833, married Mary Sanford, a daughter of Hon. Nathan Sanford, Chancellor of this State and subsequently United States Senator, one of the most beautiful and accomplished women of her day. By this marriage he had four children, two of whom died in infancy. A third, the late Brigadier Gen. Henry Sanford Gansevoort, of the United States Army, who entered the war of the rebellion as a private in the celebrated Seventh New-York Regiment, afterward commanded a regiment and rose to the rank of Brevet Brigadier General, and died in 1871. The other, a daughter, now the wife of Abraham Lansing, Esq., of this city. Mrs. Gansevoort died in 1844, and Gen. Gansevoort in December, 1843, married Miss Susan Lansing, a daughter of the late Abraham G. Lansing, of this city, who died in October, 1874. Among the official positions held by Gen. Gansevoort was that of first Judge of the County Courts of Albany County, from 1843 to 1847, the duties of which he discharged with great fidelity and to the entire satisfaction of the legal profession and the public.

OBITUARY NOTE.

George F. Kilets, for the last seven years an employe of THE TIMES, died yesterday morning at his residence in this City, after an illness of ten days. At the outbreak of the rebellion Mr. Kilets, then a young man working at his trade of printer, volunteered in a Michigan regiment, with which he served until the close of the war, being wounded in one of several engagements in which he participated. He earned promotion, and was Adjutant of his regiment when mustered out. On his return to civil life he was for a short time employed in Chicago, where he has many friends. He then removed to this City, where he has since resided.

GEORGE D. LORD'S TRIAL.

THE THIRD DAY'S SESSION.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF LEWIS J. BENNETT—TESTIMONY OF JOHN HAND AND CANAL APPRAISER DAVIS—THE ARGUMENTS FOR THE DEFENSE.

BUFFALO, Jan. 7.—The court met at the appointed time, and the cross-examination of Lewis J. Bennett was resumed. He testified as follows: The quantity of work done on the various contracts was ascertained before the Commissioners by the statement of the Engineer; I have no recollection of seeing Mr. Laning after the examination closed; I am under indictment, with reference to a matter growing out of these contracts; understand I am not to be prosecuted if I testify against Mr. Lord, but have no personal assurance from the District Attorney. Re-direct: My recollection is that Mr. Behn brought the paper that I received, and the one that was signed and delivered Mr. Behn took back; think Mr. Hand's was executed the day it bears date; I must be mistaken as to the time I had the first talk with Mr. Lord; heard nothing about a bill being introduced in Albany prior to my first interview with Mr. Lord; do not know of Hand ever swearing to my petition to be presented to the Legislature; I returned $17,855 to the State; $3,000 and interest on it I received through Mr. Davis; I returned $9,000 of the $17,855, and $3,000 before I was indicted; think I examined the newspaper reports of the Legislature to keep watch of the bill cannot recollect if I saw a notice of the bill being reported in the Legislature; recollect reading of the passage of the bill; I have no recollection of any petition being presented to the Legislature.

Walter A. Cook, Journal Clerk of the Assembly in 1871, testified as to the mode of keeping the journal. The journal was then read in evidence.

John Hand, of Amsterdam, testified as follows: I came to Buffalo in 1868, and moved away in 1873; was in the contracting firm of Bennett & Co.; had three contracts; they were taken in my name. [The witness was shown the Erie Basin, Ohio Basin, and Black Rock contracts, and he identified his signature to each of them.] The Ohio Basin contract is dated July 25, 1868; we commenced work shortly after; also commenced work soon after the dates of the other two; I think we received the final payment on the Ohio Basin soon after completing the work; could not tell about the Erie Basin and Black Rock Harbor; the work was not completed when I left the firm; know of the act for relief; never signed or swore to any paper to be presented to the Legislature; was not in Albany in the Winter of 1871; never swore to any paper to be presented to the Legislature before William D. Field on the 17th of January, 1871, or at any other time. [Papers shown witness.] I have seen papers like these; saw one of these papers the day I signed it; could not say who prepared it, but it was signed at Mr. Bennett's request; I gave it back to Mr. Bennett after signing; never saw the paper since; up to the time this was signed I never heard anything about a bill in the Legislature for extra compensation; the first I heard about the law Mr. Spaulding spoke to me about it; never had any talk about the matter to Mr. Lord; Mr. Bennett was the active man of the concern; I was not sworn before the Commission. [Receipts and certificates shown.] The signatures to the receipts dated Dec. 18, 1871, are mine; I signed them on the face, then Mr. Lord turned them round and told me to sign them on the back; I did so and he put them in his pocket; the papers were not filled up; heard nothing said about the amount of the award; Mr. Lord said nothing to me except to tell me to sign them on the back; think the papers were signed about the time of their date; saw Lord shortly afterwards, in the office here; Spaulding was present; no one else; Mr. Lord had some more papers that he wanted me to sign; before I signed them he spoke of the papers I had signed before, and said they were not the right ones; I signed the others upon the face, and he wanted me to sign them on the back; I wouldn't do it; he said they were no use to him and left them in the office; went to Albany; I got a letter from Bennett asking me to come; it was dated Feb. 9, 1874. [Paper shown.] I don't think this is my signature; never signed such a paper as this; if my name is there it is a forgery. [Another paper shown.] I swear to this paper the same way; I did not sign it, or if I did the paper was blank; recollect signing the first paper, Feb. 9, 1871; the paper was dated the same day I signed it; have no interest in the firm of Bennett & Co.; have not had since Jan. 21, 1873.

Thaddeus C. Davis, of Buffalo, testified: I am Canal Appraiser; my term of office commenced about three years ago; my acquaintance with Lord began before I became Appraiser; knew Lewis J. Bennett before I came into office; know of the Hand law and the contract mentioned in the law—the Black Rock contract; was present at the meeting of the Canal Commissioners, when a claim was presented under this law; the Commissioners present were Jackson, Stroud, and Barkley; the meeting was held at my office; I took part on behalf of the State, at the request of the Commissioners; prior to that time I had been engaged by Mr. Bennett to collect from Mr. Lord moneys which Mr. Lord had received, and which Mr. Bennett claimed; think this was in July or August, 1874; called upon Mr. Lord and stated to him that I desired to make a collection of the moneys to the amount of about $10,000 belonging to Mr. Bennett; he said he had no money belonging to Bennett, and consequently had none to pay; don't know that I ever said a word to Lord about what the claim grew out of; had two or three interviews with him; he said he had not collected the money; my impression would be he stated that it had not been paid by the State; he said that when the money was paid he would pay Mr. Bennett; settled the matter with him in September or October of 1874; Mr. Lord paid me $10,500, and some odd dollars; it was a certified check, bearing date some time anterior; it was collected and accounted for to Bennett; he got the full amount, but not in payment to him directly; when I had collected the money he told me to retain it for a time; he came to me and got $3,000.

Papers were placed in evidence showing the election of Mr. Lord to the Assembly. Mr. Cogswell then said he desired to present certain points to the court. The defense desired to refer to every day of the Legislative session of 1871 prior to Feb. 9, in order to make it appear that Mr. Lord was present and voted. There was no evidence upon the case as it now stands which would justify the jury in rendering a verdict of guilty. The statute of 1869 provided that there shall be no conviction for bribery upon the testimony of the other party to the offense except it was corroborated by other parties. At this point, while proceeding with his argument, Mr. Humphrey rose and stated that he had omitted to call one witness and would like to do so now.

Mr. Cogswell thought it hardly fair, but Judge Daniels said it was undoubtedly an oversight, and he would therefore allow the evidence to be taken.

Andrew Spaulding, of Buffalo, then testified; Knew Bennett and John Hand; was a member of the firm in these contracts; had known Lord since 1868; recollect Lord coming to the office in 1871 to get papers signed by Hand; Lord wanted Hand to sign the papers; Hand and Lord and myself were there; do not know what the papers were; Hand signed them; I do not know what was done with them; was present only on one occasion.

Mr. Cogswell then continued his argument. He claimed that a member of the Assembly was not a person holding office, within the statute, until he had taken the constitutional oath. On the 3d of January Mr. Lord took this oath. He submitted that the evidence would not warrant the jury in finding that the agreement testified to by Bennett was after the 3d of January, 1871. If it was before, he claimed there was no criminal offense committed. Mr. Bennett's evidence as to the time of the agreement was utterly unreliable. Counsel then quoted from the transcribed stenographic report of Mr. Bennett's cross-examination of yesterday afternoon. He submitted to the court that there was no evidence that this conversation, which is claimed to be the offense, took place until after the meeting of the Legislature. If not, then he was not a person holding office, and not liable for official bribery. No person can be said to hold office until he has accepted office. There cannot be two persons in the same Assembly district holding office as a member at the same time. The member in the Second District of Monroe up to Jan. 1, 1871, was not George D. Lord. Mr. Bennett's statements as to the time of the agreement were so loose that no definite time could be fixed, and he was confident the court would not give the case to the jury to say peradventure the agreement took place after Jan. 1, 1871. Mr. Cogswell then said he desired to present a question under the statute of limitations, which he believed would arrest this prosecution. His position was that the act of 1860, being in force when the alleged offense was committed, must apply to the finding of the indictment, and not the statute of 1873. He then entered into an argument of some length as to the construction of these statutes, claiming that the statute of 1873 was not retrospective. The arguments used were substantially the same as those presented before Judge Clinton on the motion to strike out the special plea. Upon the grounds stated he asked the court to direct a verdict of acquittal:

At the conclusion of Mr. Cogswell's argument the court adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The court convened this afternoon. Mr. Sprague followed Mr. Cogswell in an argument in favor of the admission of the statute of limitation in this case, holding in substance that, if applied as the prosecution wanted it, it would become an ex post facto law, and, therefore, unconstitutional. Hon. Mr. Humphrey then addressed the court at length on the subject in favor of the prosecution.

Judge Daniels then proceeded to deliver, extemporaneously, a lengthy decision, citing numerous authorities, and denying the motion to discharge the prisoner under the Statute of Limitations, holding substantially that the statute was not necessarily retrospective as applied to this case; that the three years allowed under the old law not having expired when the statute of limitation of 1873 was enacted, the case became subject to the provision of the latter, which repealed the former.

After the rendering of the decision Mr. Cogswell opened the case for the defense, his main points being substantially as follows: Lord was elected at the November election, 1870, and entered his office Jan. 3, 1871, and was not amenable under this act, as the defense would prove; that the agreement was previous to that date. The prosecution had produced a paper claiming to be an agreement between Hand and Kiley to establish an agreement between Bennett and Lord, and it was material for them to think that the understanding took place at the time of the date of the paper, but he thought he might submit to the jury that the agreement took place previous to the 3d of January, and claimed if the agreement spoken of took place previous to that date, that was the end of the case, and that there was nothing in the case to fully establish the fact of its taking place after Jan. 3, 1871. The prisoner had had a conversation with Cornell. Of this Cornell was certain, for he had had a memorandum that he laid up his dredge Dec. 24, 1870, and the conversation was previous to that, and that Bennett had complained of the unremunerative character of his work. Bennett had already had a conversation with Lord on the subject of relief, and if Cornell's testimony was true it seriously conflicted with Bennett's, and was before Dec. 24, 1870. They would prove that Bennett's first conversation on the subject was with Kiley, who was in the employ of Lord, and asked him (Kiley) if he could not procure, through Lord, the passage of such act of relief. He (Bennett) volunteered to give Kiley two-thirds of what he could make out of it if he, through Lord, succeeded in procuring the passage of the act. At the close of Mr. Cogswell's speech, Mr. Laning stated that they had not as yet decided on their line of defense, their time having been so occupied in the progress of the case, and asked the court for time until to-morrow morning, which was granted, until which time the court adjourned.

AN ENJOYABLE DINNER.

HOW THE GREAT FRENCH SOCIETIES CELEBRATE THEIR ANNIVERSARIES—TOASTS AND SPEECHES.

The tenth anniversary of the Cercle Français de L'Harmonie was celebrated last night by a banquet given at the club-house, No. 38 Clinton place, to the members of the Cercle and its invited guests. The banquet was served in the parlors of the club-house, which had been appropriately decorated with evergreens and bunting. At the head of the parlors, in the rear of the President's chair, the colors of France and the United States were draped. About the chandeliers were twined symbolical representations of the vines of France, with clusters of grapes and dark green leaves. The walls and pictures were festooned with evergreen in cords and wreaths, and the tables were entwined with confections in various national emblems and Centennial devices. The dinner was exquisitely well served in New-York, and was prepared under the personal direction of Mr. Charles Ranofer, the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. The banquet was enjoyed with the grace and good cheer characteristic of the French people, and was devoid of formality. The President of the Cercle, M. Salmon, sat at the head of the table, and about him were the invited guests. The gentlemen were called to order at a little before 10 o'clock to listen to the first toast of the evening, "Our Invited Guests." The toast was briefly responded to by Francis Kinzler, of the Brunswick House, and afterward at greater length by Prof. Elie Charlier, who spoke of the origin and growth of the society, and of its present importance and prosperity. Its membership, he said, represented the best classes of the French inhabitants of New-York. He closed his remarks by offering the sentiment, "The continued prosperity of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie." The sentiment was received with loud applause and called up Mr. Charles Villa, of the *Courrier des Etats Unis,* who made a short address, abounding in wit and patriotic sentiment. A year ago, he said, at the banquet he had said some harsh words about the Germans, but he was sorry for those words now, for he had changed his mind in regard to the matter. Now he felt that Germany had been a friend to France, for through the suffering she had brought, France had been strengthened and united as never before in twenty years. M. Henri Mercier, editor of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* was the next speaker, responding to the toast "The French Press of America," and was followed by Mr. Frederic A. Schwab, in behalf of the American press, who spoke particularly of the orderly character of the French people of New-York. It was unjust, he said, to prohibit the French people from holding their *bal masque,* and he felt confident that the obnoxious law which imposed the prohibition would be modified by the present Legislature, though perhaps not in time for the annual ball of the Cercle de l'Harmonie. M. Louis Thieblin followed Mr. Schwab, speaking of the improving understanding of the French people by the United States press. The next toast was the "Société Patriotique Alsacienne-Lorraine," and was responded to by the society's President, M. Victor Fortwengler. Prof. Charlier then said that he had forgotten part of his speech. He wanted to propose to the Cercle that it should take the Lafayette bronze statue out of the bonded warehouse where it now was, and, providing a suitable pedestal, erect it in Central Park the very next Fourth of July. The members of the Cercle had money enough to do this, and inasmuch as the statue had been brought to this country through the exertions of the President, M. Salmon, it was eminently fitting that the Cercle should take the responsibility of erecting it. He closed his remarks, proposing the health of M. Salmon, the President of the Cercle de l'Harmonie. The final toast, "The United States of America, Our Second Country, Our Country of Adoption," was then proposed by M. Charles Villa. This toast was received with prolonged cheers, and was drunk with hearty bumpers.

PITTSBURG'S SUBTERRANEAN FIRE.

The Allegheny (Penn.) *Mail* of the 4th inst. says: "The Board of Fire Commissioners, the Chief Engineers of the department, and City Engineer Dempster yesterday visited Herron's Hill, in the Thirteenth Ward, and examined the locality of the fire that is consuming the coal therein. It was found that the mouths of the two coal pits opening on Thirty-third street, where the fire is progressing, had been closed by the cutting down of the supports, thus dropping masses of stone and earth from above. This has been done to prevent a draught of air from reaching the fire, yet while it might be supposed that the openings were hermetically sealed, evidence to the contrary was made manifest by the issue of smoke therefrom. There were no other indications of the consumption and destruction going on. Here is one of the difficulties: the fire has been progressing now over a year, and the question is, how far has it progressed? The general opinion is that a shaft or trench must be dug in its rear, and the fire thus stayed. How far back from the street this digging should be done is the question. The further back the deeper the cut necessary, and, of course, the greater the expense. It is believed that the fire is not only progressing eastward toward the reservoir, but also southward toward the Minersville car stables, and in both directions there is danger of great damage. Mr. Dempster and Mr. McIlroy entered with a lamp a pit some two or three hundred feet below the locality of the fire, and we understand that Mr. Dempster is of the opinion that from that direction the operations against the fire should be commenced. The Fire Commissioners, after their examination, requested City Engineer Dempster to give his opinion to them in writing, and upon that they will base their report to the Councils upon the subject."

A NORWEGIAN GIRL'S BETROTHAL.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Monday says: "Upon all of the Norwegian vessels now in port, sixteen or eighteen in number, bunting was liberally displayed yesterday, and the flags of the international code of maritime signals on them read to the initiated, 'I wish you happiness.' This demonstration was made in honor of the betrothal of Capt. E. Molbach, of Langesund, Norway, commander of the Norwegian bark Ebenezer, now in port, and Miss Henriette Madsen, of Bergen, Norway. In accordance with Norwegian custom the engagement of the young couple was publicly celebrated and festivities were indulged in by the friends of both parties. Capt. Molbach entertained the Norwegian shipmasters and officers at the house of Capt. Humble, a native of Finland, where speeches were made, sentiments given, and mirth and song prevailed. The bride-expectant was congratulated by her friends at her home with Capt. Jahn, a Norwegian. Capt. Molbach bore his honors bravely, but the maiden shrank rather timidly from the very hearty greetings betowed upon her. She came to Baltimore from Bergen some months ago. Capt. Molbach will sail in his vessel with a cargo of grain for Europe, and expects to return to Baltimore in three months, when the wedding will come off and he will carry his bride back to her native land. In Norway at the betrothal the lover presents his fiancee with a prayer-book, among other presents, and the affair is considered of more importance as an interesting event than the wedding ceremonies."

AROUND THE WORLD.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes to that journal: "A French naval Lieutenant is organizing a scheme which is likely to find at least as much favor in England as in France. M. Georges Biard is getting up an association whose title, 'La Société des Voyages d'Etudes autour du Monde,' explains, to a certain extent, its object. But the scheme merits a few words of additional explanation. M. Biard, in the various voyages he has already made round the world, in his official capacity, has been struck by the loss of time and inconvenience incurred by tourists, in contradistinction to business travelers, in consequence of the constant shiftings of the travelers' luggage from land to sea, or from one ship to another. He has, therefore, conceived the idea of having a first-class vessel built which should be a veritable home for the tourist during the entire period of his absence from France. M. Biard's intention is to make such arrangements that each of his fifty passengers shall have a cabin to himself. The journey round the world shall occupy, not eighty days, as in the play, but ten months, 194 days being taken up in mere traveling, and 100 in stoppages made at various halting-places. The vessel is to be constructed with a view to comfort and safety rather than swiftness; but she is to do an average of ten knots an hour, and on an emergency twelve. Books and maps are to be furnished in profusion; professors are to be engaged, lectures to be delivered, and the education of the boys and young men for whom the scheme is mainly devised kept up as much as may be. Study is, however, to be a mere matter of choice, not of rule, so that gentlemen of any age will be invited to join the aqueous caravan, but no women are to be allowed on board. It is proposed that the vessel shall start from Havre once a year, always on the same date, and that the number of passengers shall always be limited to fifty. The fare is to be 20,000 francs or £800. The scheme is patronized by the Société de Géographie and the Société de l'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale, and the committee is made up of important men whose recommendations are likely to facilitate the progress of the travelers whenever they put foot on terra firma."

MORE OLD PEOPLE.

OLD PHILADELPHIANS WHO DIED LAST YEAR.

The total number of the deaths of octogenarians announced in the Philadelphia *Ledger* during 1875 was 675, there being 254 men and 421 women—the latter outnumbering the former by 167, and making more than three-fifths of the whole number. The total for 1875 is 136 greater than for 1874, and all these statistics show that the women living over eighty years not only outnumbered the men, but they also were the longest lived, there being many more women than men who lived beyond ninety. Of the 254 men, who, during 1875, died in Philadelphia at and beyond the age of ninety, the following numbers reached the various ages designated: 90, thirteen; 91, eight; 92, two; 93, three; 94, four; 95, one; 96, three; 97, two; 98, one; 99, one; 102, two; 103, one; 108, one. Of the 421 women who during 1875 died at or beyond the age of ninety, the following numbers reached the various ages designated: 90, sixteen; 91, eight; 92, seven; 93, ten; 94, six; 95, nine; 96, two; 97, four; 98, seven; 99, one; 100, three; 102, one; 105, one.

OLD PEOPLE AT DINNER.

The Auburn *Advertiser* says that Mr. Henry Harris, of Locke, Cayuga County, had seated around his table on New Year's his own father and mother, Joseph Harris and Eunice, each aged eighty-seven years, and who have lived together sixty-two years, and David Fuller and his wife, the father and mother of Mrs. Henry Harris, Mr. Fuller being aged eighty-seven and his wife eighty-four years; these have lived together sixty-three years. Besides these were Mrs. Jonna Gilkey, aged eighty-three; Mr. Richard Barnum, aged seventy-nine, and Mrs. Sally Barnum, aged seventy-six, and several others comparatively near youth, their ages varying from forty years to sixty-five years, the united ages of the first seven making 583 years.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

"To-day," writes the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* on Dec. 16, "an election was held at the French Academy to fill up the two seats vacant by the death of M. Guizot and the Comte de Rémusat. Twenty-eight Academicians were present. For M. Guizot's seat M. Dumas, the popular Secretary to the Academy of Sciences, was elected by twenty-five votes. For M. de Rémusat's seat M. Jules Simon was opposed by Vicomte Henri de Bornier, author of 'La Fille de Rolland.' M. Simon obtained the bare requisite majority of fifteen votes, and was elected. Victor Hugo and M. Thiers took part in the election. Mgr. Dupanloup has absented himself ever since the admission of M. Littré. This will be a memorable day for M. Simon, for it has made him both an Academician and a Senator. The *Union* states that among those who voted for M. Simon were MM. Thiers, Mignet, Duvergier De Hauranne, Littré, Jules Favre, Legouvé, and Cuvillier Fleury. Among those who opposed him were the Duc de Noailles, Comte de Haussonville, Duc de Broglie, M. De Viel Castel, M. Loménie, M. Xavier Marmier, M. Camille Roussett, M. Emile Ollivier, the Comte de Falloux, and M. Saint René Taillandier. The following Academicians, all of whom would have voted against M. Simon, were absent: The Duc d'Aumale, M. Patin, M. Barbier, M. Caro, M. Laprade, M. Autran, and M. Octave Feuillet."

A HORSE CENSUS.

According to the last census taken in the whole German Empire, as it is at present constituted, on Jan. 10, 1873, the number of over three year-old horses amounted to 2,903,829, or 86 per cent. of all equine quadrupeds. The number of young horses under one year was 152,582, between one and two years, 162,548; between two and three years, 133,272. There were no less than 108,748 army horses, or 3.2 per cent. of the whole, and 96,286, or 2.9 per cent. of the whole, saddle or light draft horses of civilians, which would become under the compulsory law salable to the army administration in case of war. The Empire possesses besides 2,347,775 (70 per cent.) agricultural horses, 338,363 for locomotive and industrial purposes, any of which may be also picked out and bought for ready money at prices fixed by experts, for purposes of mobilization of troops. There are in Germany 12,637 entire horses for breeding purposes, and from 1869-72 the average yearly import of foreign horses surpassed the export by nearly 30,000. There was in these four years an average yearly export of 31,518, and an import of 58,215. Prussia possesses eleven Government studs, with 1,639 stallions, of which 962 were bought in. There are among these horses owned by the State 120 thoroughbreds, 204 hunters, 707 for breeding heavy cavalry remounts, 404 for breeding carriage and cart horses, 110 of the Ostfriesland and Oldenburg races, 39 Porcherons, 17 Suffolks, 4 Pinsgauers, (a native German race,) and 34 Ayedesdales. Since the prohibitory imperial ordinance of last year appeared, the exportation is jealously watched by the Police.

THE SMALL BOY'S APT REMARK.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* relates the following: "One of our physicians, a few days since, dined with a friend. The physician said to his host that the town had been unusually healthy. The host added: 'I suppose you ought to pray for patients.' 'Yes,' said the Æsculapian disciple, 'we are commanded to pray for our daily bread.' It happened that at one corner of the table a little ten-year-old lad was at that moment industriously employed in putting a big twisted doughnut where it would do most good, and so busy had this urchin been that through the entire dinner-hour he had said not a word. At this juncture the lad opened his mouth and there struggled out this remark: 'And the Bible commands us also to pray for patients and long suffering.'"

A NARROW ESCAPE.

The Allegheny (Penn.) *Mail* says: "A young lady, who resides with Mrs. Grubbs on the hill, had a narrow escape from instant death on New Year's Day while walking up Federal street in front of the City Hall. She felt something strike her suddenly on the left side which pained her quite severely for a short time and caused her to stagger against the fence in front of the city building. At this time a boy came to her and inquired if she was hurt, and said that he did not intend to hurt her. She did not know what it was that hurt her, but went to her home and there found a bullet lodged in one of the bones of her corset directly over her heart, and also found a small blue spot on her side under where the bullet had lodged. She can thank those corsets for saving her life."

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* of the 1st inst. says: "A gentleman who recently visited Washington, and who enjoys a position which enabled him to know what was going on below the surface of political events, informs us that the interest of tobacco, with regard both to its production and manufacture, will probably be left to a special sub-committee of the Ways and Means Committee, of which (sub-committee) Hon. J. Randolph Tucker, of the Lynchburg District, will probably be the Chairman. The committee it is hoped will be largely composed of gentlemen representing constituencies in the growth of tobacco, so that the onerous and unjust burden of taxation now laid upon it will stand some chance of removal or mitigation."

ARMS FOR TURKEY.

The bark Mendota, Capt. Perry, which cleared at New-Haven for Constantinople, Turkey, on the 27th of October, 1875, and which has been detained since that date waiting the shipment of additional cargo, is now ready to sail, having received on board 1,000 cases of rifles and 100 cases of scabbards. The whole cargo now on board consists of 6,050 cases containing 12,160,000 bullets, 10,227 cases containing 13,600,000 shells, 1,000 cases containing 20,000 rifles, and 100 cases containing 20,000 scabbards, the total value of which is $682,600.

CHEATING "MISSUS."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Sunday says: "A young lady on Eighth street employed a young colored boy to attend her door on New Year's Day. Sambo was duly instructed to ask for the cards of the gentlemen callers. To the surprise of the guests the boy demanded, 'tickets, Sir,' of every body who presented himself. A few turned away, convinced that some charitable amateur entertainment was in progress, which would delay them too much, but many seeing the boy's mistake pushed by, causing the young African to exclaim, 'I guess Missus is being cheated of good deal.'"

THE LA PAGE TRIAL.

CONCORD, Jan. 7.—The interest in the La Page trial is unabated. A large crowd was in attendance at the opening of the court to-day. The several witnesses examined this morning testified to seeing La Page in the vicinity of the place where the murder was committed. Thomas Gardiner testified that he had engaged the prisoner to chop wood with him on the day of the murder, and that the prisoner did not put in an appearance until night, when he said he had got lost in the woods. Fourteen witnesses were examined during the day. The main points brought out were that La Page was in the vicinity of the murder in the morning, and was not seen until 2 P. M. on that day, and the finding of his knife, he having denied the possession of one.

INVESTIGATION CHALLENGED!

No sewing-machine in the world, except the "New Automatic," of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine Company, has an automatic tension, or any other of the characteristic features of that marvel of sewing mechanism. The public should not be imposed upon by statements to the contrary, made by rival companies.

Among other high distinctions lately received by the New Automatic, is the grand "Gold Medal of Progress," awarded at the American Institute Fair. Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine Company, No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond street, New-York.—*World.*

TWO OR THREE COLDS in succession will often establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, converting what was originally a simple, curable affection, into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a Cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience presents a remedy in DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchitis.—*Advertisement.*

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Have Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry always at hand. It cures coughs instanter. 50c. and $1.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets. Ask your dentist about them.

MARRIED.

SCOFIELD—HEYER.—On Jan. 6, 1876, in St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, by Rev. J. C. Eccleston, D. D., GEORGE S. SCOFIELD, Jr., to JULIA W., daughter of the late Whitehead F. Heyer.

DIED.

AMERMAN.—In Brooklyn, Thursday evening, Jan. 6, JOHN W. AMERMAN, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 227 Washington av., on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

BARTLETT.—On Thursday evening, of scarlet fever, HARVEY J. R., son of John K. and Abbie S. Bartlett, in the 6th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, Gates av., corner of Washington, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 8, at 2 o'clock.

BERGEN.—On Wednesday evening, at 8:30 o'clock, ALEXANDER J. BERGEN, in the 63d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his brother-in-law, Ben. T. Hunt, Esq., No. 358 Bridge st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock on Saturday, the 8th inst.

BULKLEY.—In Port Chester, on Wednesday, Jan. 5, GERSHOM BULKLEY, in his 87th year.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, on Saturday, Jan. 8, at 11:30 A. M. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 9:05 and 10:10 A. M.

COCHRANE.—On Friday, Jan. 7, NELLIE, only daughter of James and Elizabeth Cochrane, aged 7 years, 10 months, 16 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, Sunday, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of H. P. De Graaf, corner 1st st. and Fordham av., Morrisania.

DESENDORF.—On Thursday, Jan. 6, HENRY HEWITT DESENDORF, son of William and Julia Desendorf, aged 3 years, 2 months, and 29 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents on Sunday, Jan. 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., 104th st., between 2d and 3d avs. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

DUNNELL.—Thursday, 6th inst., of diphtheria, ADELRICH SENIGER DUNNELL, youngest son of late Dr. Henry G. and Anna M. N. Dunnell, in the 14th year of his age.

Funeral at residence of C. C. Dusenbury, Tremont, at 10 A. M. Saturday, 8th inst. Train from Grand Central at 9:15 A. M.

DOMINICK.—On Thursday, Jan. 6, of diphtheria, FANNIE MESKER, only child of Marinus W. and Mary A. Dominick.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 259 West 44th st., on Saturday, Jan. 8, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Elizabeth, N. J.

GREGORY.—On Friday, Jan. 7, Miss SAADA GREGORY, formerly missionary in Syria and Egypt.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral service, at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 55th st., on Monday morning, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock.

HATCH.—On Thursday, the 6th inst., at her home in this City, Mrs. JANE S., wife of Wm. B. Hatch.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 10th inst., when the remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

HALSTED.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, Friday, Jan. 7, MARIA E. HALSTED, daughter of the late Wm. M. Halsted.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 110 East 37th st., on Monday, Jan. 10, at 10 A. M., without further notice.

HEATH.—RACHEL HEATH, widow of the late John Heath, in the 94th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral on Saturday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, John Woolsey, Clarkson st., Flatbush, fourth house east of Flatbush av.

KILETS.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 7, 1876, GEORGE F. KILETS, printer, aged 44 years.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

OSBORN.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 6, THEODORE H. OSBORN, son of Rev. Dr. A. C. Osborn, of spinal meningitis, in the 10th year of his age.

Funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 332 West 30th st., on Sturday, the 8th inst., at 10:30 o'clock.

PENNIMAN.—Suddenly, Jan. 6, in Paris, France, Mr. JAMES F. PENNIMAN, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PLUM.—On Jan. 5, at the residence of his father, Troy, N. Y., FRANK M. PLUM, son of Elias Plum, aged 34 years.

WILLIAMS.—At Rahway, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 7, CHARLES P. WILLIAMS, in the 62d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence on Monday, 10th inst., at 2:30 o'clock. Trains leave foot of Cortland st. at 1 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Long experience in the publication of THE TIMES has shown that no issue of this paper is more carefully read, or more popular in the family circle, than the Sunday edition. The Sunday edition of THE TIMES has always been made up with a view of meeting the special wants of its readers, and of being a welcome guest in every family. In the first place nothing is ever allowed to appear, either in its literary, news, or advertisement columns, which could offend the most refined, or which could not be read aloud in any circle. Then there are certain special features of the paper which make it of interest to a very wide class of readers. The

Household Column

is one of these. It contains something of interest for every department of the household; answers to correspondents on matters pertaining to domestic life; useful receipts, and other information for the kitchen and is generally a useful weekly compendium of information for all who have charge of household affairs. The

Original Stories,

by well-known authors, are a prominent feature of the Sunday edition. Some of the best recent stories of Bret Harte, William Black, Thomas Hardy, and other popular writers were written for and first published in this paper. The

Literary Selections

are carefully made from the best articles in magazine literature, and have always been a popular department of the TIMES. There is also a

Military Column,

containing all that is of interest to military men and the National Guard, with summaries of each week's doings at Creedmoor and other rifle ranges, which now occupy so large a share of public attention.

The Foreign Correspondence

is among the best of its kind, the writers being gentlemen of ability and prominence on the foreign press. The

Special Articles

which appear in the Sunday edition of the TIMES are always original and interesting, and are the work of men thoroughly posted on the subjects of which they treat. In addition to these special features, the Sunday edition of the TIMES contains all the domestic, foreign, and local news, and no pains or expense are spared to make it acceptable to the best and most intelligent classes of readers.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 8, 1876, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 7 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Nevada, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 8 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Parthia, via Queenstown; on Thursday, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Salier, via Southampton and Bremen; on Saturday, at 11 A. M., for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer Celtic, via Queenstown, and at 11 A. M., for Scotland direct, per steamer Ethiopia, via Glasgow, and at 11 A. M., for France direct, per steamer France, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Neckar, via Southampton and Bremen. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11½c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.; net receipts, 10,457 bales; gross, 11,292 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,574 bales; to France, 3,144 bales; to the Continent, 663 bales; coastwise, 49 bales; sales, 13,000 bales; actual stock, 265,677 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 54,258 bales; gross, 60,711 bales; exports to Great Britain, 35,343 bales; to France, 18,043 bales; to the Continent, 9,805 bales; coastwise, 4,348 bales; sales, 50,550 bales. On Dec. 31 the exports to Great Britain should have been [illegible]42 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 7.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 11½c.; Good Ordinary, [illegible]; net receipts, 1,291 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,525 bales; coastwise, 402 bales; sales, 2,405 bales; stock, 82,099 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, [illegible],780 bales; gross, 13,838 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,914 bales; to the Continent, 1,525 bales; to the Channel, 1,607 bales; coastwise, 5,133 bales; sales, 14,489 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 7—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money on the Stock Exchange on Government securities is [illegible] per cent. United States Bonds—1865s, Old, 104⅝; [illegible] 107¼; 10-40s, 106½; Erie Railway shares, [illegible]

[illegible] P. M.—United States Bonds—10-40s, 106.

PARIS, Jan. 7—5 P. M.—Exchange on London, 25f. [illegible]; Rentes, 65f. 90c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7, 12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market [illegible] and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 6 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including [illegible] bales for speculation and export; receipts [illegible] bales, of which 5,700 bales were American. [illegible] to arrive, quiet and steady. Weekly Cotton [illegible]—Sales of the week, 88,000 bales, of which [illegible] were taken for export, and 3,000 bales on speculation; stock in port, 650,000, of which 317,000 [illegible] American; receipts of the week, 91,000 [illegible], of which 66,000 bales were American; actual [illegible] bales; amount of cotton afloat, 380,000 [illegible], of which 299,000 bales are American; forwarded [illegible] ship's side direct to spinners, 20,000 bales; [illegible] of the week, 31,000. Breadstuffs—The [illegible] wheat, for the past three days, have been [illegible] quarters, of which 20,000 quarters were American.

[illegible]—Sales of Middling Orleans, Low [illegible] shipped January and February, (per [illegible]) [illegible] Breadstuffs—Corn, 30s. 3d.@31s. [illegible] quarter, for [illegible] Mixed Western, and 32s. for old do. Wheat, [illegible] 8d.@10s. 6d. ℔ cental for average California White, [illegible] 9s. 3d.@11s. for Club do.; 9s. 9d.@9s. 10d. for [illegible] Western Spring, and 9s. 8d.@10s. for Red Winter.

[illegible]—Cotton.—Of the sales to-day, 5,700 bales [illegible]

[illegible]—Spirits Petroleum 9¼d.@9½d. ℔ [illegible]

[illegible] Jan. 7—5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum 12d.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following sales were effected at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Jan. 7:

By W. O. Hoffman, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Murray Hoffman, Esq., Referee, the premises Nos. 144, 146, 148, and 150 Thompson street, and Nos. 149, 151, 153, and 155 Laurens street, 181.3 feet south of Houston street, embracing four lots, each 23.4 by 197.6, extending through from street to street, with small brick buildings thereon. Sold for $23,100 per lot, or $92,400 in the aggregate, to William H. Hurlbut.

By James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, one three-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 25 by 35 by 25.1 by 37.5, on Seventh avenue, east side, extending through to Broadway, 75.7 feet north of Forty-second street. Sold for $18,600, to Amos Eno. Also, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 96, on East Ninth street, south side, 158 feet west of Avenue C. Sold for $10,000, to Louis Metzler, plaintiff in the legal action.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 16.8 by 102.2, on West Eighty-third street, north side, 241.8 feet east of Ninth avenue. Sold for $9,600 to Thomas Hagan, one of the defendants in the foreclosure suit.

By Hugh N. Camp, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, George N. Williams, Esq., Referee, one three-story English basement brick house, with lease of lot 22 by 100.5, on West Forty-sixth street, south side, 200 feet west of Eighth avenue. Sold for $6,800 to John Hays, plaintiff.

The remaining auctions noticed were adjourned as follows: Sale by James M. Miller, of the premises No. 57 Ann street, 20th inst.; sale by Messrs. Bleecker & Co., of two lots on West Ninety-fourth street, east of Second avenue, Feb. 7; sale by R. V. Harnett, of two houses and lots on East Eighty-sixth street, west of Third avenue, Feb. 10, and sale by William Kennelly, of two houses and lots on Second avenue, north of Forty-fifth street, sine die.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day the following sales are advertised:

By M. A. J. Lynch, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Isaac Signor, Esq., Referee, of building, with lot 20 by 80, on Third avenue, east side, 82.2 feet south of Eighty-third street.

By R. V. Harnett, at the Exchange, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, of [illegible] by 100, on Fifth avenue, north-east corner [illegible] first street.

By James L. Wells, at Larner's Hotel, West [illegible], at 3 o'clock, auction sale of two lots, each [illegible] 130, on Locust avenue, north side, 43.3 feet [illegible] Catharine street, West Farms, Twenty-[illegible] Ward. Also, one lot, 34.5 by 173, on Catharine street, 150 feet north of Locust avenue. Also, [illegible] lots, 25 by 130, on Locust avenue, 140.4 feet west of Chestnut street.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, JAN. 7.

NEW-YORK.

By W. O. Hoffman.

4 small brick buildings and lots, Nos. 144, 146, 148, and 150 Thompson st., and Nos. 149, 151, 153, and 155 Laurens st., 181.3 ft. s. of Houston st., lots each 23.4x197.6, extending through from street to street named, $23,100 each	$92,400

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story brick store, dwelling, and lot, 7th av., e. s., extending through to Broadway, 75.7 ft. n. of 42d st., lot 25x35x25.1x37.5	$18,600
1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, East 9th st., s. s., 158 ft. w. of Avenue C, lot 25x96	10,000

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, West 83d st., n. s., 241.8 ft. e. of 9th av., lot 16.8x102.2	$9,600

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 three-story English basement brick house and lease of lot, West 46th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th av., lot 22x100.5	$6,800

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Jan. 6.

83d st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 3d av., 51.1x102.2; Daniel F. Layden to Patrick Corbett	11,000
113th st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.11; Louisa S. Hoover to Andrew Roberts	nom.
Madison av., w. s., 33.4 ft. s. of 131st st., 16.8x75; Thomas Darragh and wife to William W. Ballard	16,000
Madison av., w. s., 66.8 ft. s. of 131st st., 16.8x75; same to same	16,000
Madison av., w. s., 83.4 ft. s. of 131st st., 16.8x75; same to same	16,000
Madison av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 131st st., 16.8x75; same to same	16,000
Madison av., w. s., 16.8 ft. s. of 131st st., 16.8x75; Thomas Darragh and wife to Edward L. Marsh	16,000
131st st., s. s., 310 ft. e. of 5th av., 17.6x99.11; same to same	15,000
131st st., s. s., 327.6 ft. e. of 5th av., 17.6x99.11; same to same	15,000
Madison av., s. w. corner 131st st., 16.8x75; same to same	18,000
71st st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x102.2½; Robert Murray and wife to Charlotte Greenlove	17,000
Madison av., s. w. corner 131st st., 99.11x100.11; Thomas Mackellar and wife to Thomas Darragh	30,000
20th st., s. s., 278.9 ft. e. of 3d av., 18.9x98.9; James Daly and wife to Emily Counsellor	13,500
Grand st., No. 562 and No. 6 Lewis, Grand, n. s., 40.1 ft. e. of Lewis st., 20x100x80, 1 to Lewis st. x21.3; Joseph Belleshein and wife to Dinah Katzenstein	nom.
53d st., No. 8, n. s., 308 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5; Jacob Bookman to Mary H. Watts	44,500
Allen st., w. s., Nos. 43 and 45, 50 ft. n. of Hester st., 50x50; Edmund Waring and wife to Catharine G. Secor	nom.
Elm st., s. w. corner Franklin st., No. 41, s. s., 20x75; also No. 43, also No. 49, also West st., w. s., bet. Piers Nos. 3 and 4, 1-6 part of; Henrietta A. E. Wagstaff and husband to J. P. Graham	2,000
98th st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.5; Jonas Schlesinger and wife to John B. Smith	8,000
Avenue A, s. s., 48 ft. n. of 17th st., 24.6x95.6; Jacob Benner and wife to Frederick Schule	22,100
Franklin av., s. e. s., 25x150, (23d Ward); E. M. Provost to J. W. Provost	nom.
126th st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th av., 50x½ block, [illegible] Road, s. corner 129th st., [illegible]x106.7½x33.2, ½ part of; [illegible] Davis to Martin J. Earley	7,000
[illegible] st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 5th av., 20x98.9; Frederick Gunsenhouser and wife to Dewitt C. Baer	35,500
[illegible] av., n. e. corner 111th st., 255x100.11; Francis Bloodgood and others to Cornelius V. Lawrence	44,000
[illegible] st., s. s., 25x98.9, leasehold; Samuel W. [illegible] to Joshua A. Clark, Trustee	5,000
[illegible] st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5; George W. Tucker and wife to Agnes H. Smith	19,000

LEASE.

No. 331 6th av., 6 years; David Van Beuren to B. Altman & Co.	$3,750

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME, FULL SIZE brown-stone house, No. 59 5th av., recently put in perfect order; three-story extension, back stairs, &c.; will be sold or rented, or leased for a term of years. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A PARCEL OF TWELVE LOTS, BETWEEN the Grand Boulevard and the Central Park, below 100th st., will be exchanged for a country place unincumbered, in a healthful location near the City. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FULL SIZE brown-stone house No. 59 5th av., recently put in perfect order; three-story extension, back stairs, &c.; will be sold low or rented, or leased for a term of years. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT HOUSE NO. 208 West 59th st., in complete order and ready for immediate possession. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A SPLENDID HOUSE FOR SALE—A CORner on Madison square. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON SQUARE.

For sale, the elegant house south-east corner Madison square and 25th st., 50x100, with extra lot (25x98.9) adjoining in the rear, on which is a first-class fire-proof stable and coach-house. The furniture, which is very handsome and is adapted for the house, will be sold with it if desired.

Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE IN East 25th st., close to Madison square.
A Madison av. corner, near 37th st.
A 5th av. corner, near 29th st.
Fifth av., near 46th st., a medium-sized house.
Fifty-sixth st., close to 5th av., a beautiful house.
Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., a large and first-class house—house 38.6 feet front, lot 55x98.9.
No. 238 Madison av., extra wide and elegant.
No. 254 Madison av.
No. 13 East 38th st., with stable in rear.
No. 18 East 40th st., (30 feet wide.)
No. 37 West 45th st.
No. 38 East 31st st.
Fifty-seventh st., close to 5th av.
Fifty-fourth st., close to 5th av.
Fifty-sixth st., close to 5th av., medium-sized, in beautiful order.
Fifth av., near 54th st.
Park av., near 39th st., 25 feet front.
No. 59 5th av.
For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

S. F. JAYNE,
LATE OF THE FIRM OF J. DENHAM & CO.,
REAL ESTATE
BROKER AND MANAGER,
No. 266, West 23d st.,
Second door east of 8th av. New-York.
Loans on Real Estate. Fire Insurance.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

DESIRABLE MEDIUM SIZE HOUSES FOR sale in 54th st., near 5th av., (new;) in 55th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; in 57th st., near Lexington av., to close an estate; in 65th st., near Madison av., (new,) and in 73d st., near 5th av. Also, No. 583, (new,) Nos. 566 and 614 5th av., all about 20 feet wide. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!!!—Large and small houses, with and without extensions, on and adjoining 5th and Madison avs. Some decided bargains. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FULL SIZE house in 36th st., near 5th av., in perfect order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 7 WEST 37TH ST. For terms and permits, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE WITH DINING-room extension, for sale low, on 5th av., near 48th st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A FULL SIZE HOUSE FOR SALE IN 37TH st., between 5th and Madison avs. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

SEVERAL SUMS TO LOAN ON CITY PROPerty; loans negotiated. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE-STORY WAREHOUSES, Nos. 270 and 271 West st., corner Desbrosses st. Apply on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate. Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. R. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—$15,000, SIX acres at Tappan on Hudson, with large house and improvements. No incumbrances. $12,000, 1,280 acres in Florida, with improvements. No encumbrances. $11,000, fine domestic liquors. Parties wishing to exchange properties will do well to call on us; we deal in first-class property only; we offer for sale or exchange elegant Villas, improved Farms, well rented City property, and unencumbered, well-located lots; we buy and sell mortgages, insurance stocks, and miscellaneous securities, obtain loans, &c.; all orders promptly attended to. Principals only need call or address, E. A. CONDIT & CO., No. 152 Broadway.

RAPID AND SAFE TRANSIT.
HOMES
on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply at the office of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 119 Liberty st., to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN HUNTERdon County, New-Jersey; 85 acres; good buildings. Apply to W. B. SCOTT & CO., 24 Pine st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT IN PARTITION.—VALUABLE STORES SOUTH-WEST CORNER CHURCH AND LEONARD STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room. Sale under the direction of J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Esq., Referee.

The very substantial five-story Nova Scotia front stores and lots, Nos. 62 and 64 Leonard st., south-west corner Church st. The stores are first-class in finish and build; are well rented, and cover the entire plot of ground, being 75 feet on Church st. and 100 feet on Leonard st.

THIS PROPERTY WILL BE SOLD IN ONE PARCEL.
MARTIN & SMITH, Attorneys.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

A FLAT TO LET—NO. 144 EAST 14TH ST., second and third flats; elegant; six rooms; modern.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

TO LEASE—THE FIVE-STORY WAREHOUSES, Nos. 268 and 269 West st., connecting with No. 35 Desbrosses st.; convenient to the Jersey Ferry. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR CASH—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, between 35th and 57th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Owners will address, with full particulars, WALL STREET, Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—PROPERTY FOR SALE, RENT, OR take charge of in the 4th, 6th, 7th, 10th, and 13th Wards, to supply demand at my office. C. CARREAU, No. 49½ Grand st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$1,000 REWARD. $1,000.

Lost, on the afternoon of Thursday, Jan. 6, twelve UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, of $1,000 each, bearing the following numbers: 1,600, 1,923, 2,327, 2,387, 2,704, 2,680, 4,630, 4,631, 4,623, 7,993, 19,747, 21,348. The above reward will be paid for their return, or part thereof, and parties to whom they may be offered for sale are hereby notified that the payment of coupons of these bonds has been stopped. MARX & CO., No. 50 Exchange place.

LOST—BANK-BOOK NO. 28,195, ISSUED BY Franklin Savings Bank, New-York, to James Ashton. The finder will please return the same to No. 450 West 45th st.

STRAYED—FROM NO. 191 MADISON AV., ON Thursday, a large Scotch terrier, long yellow hair, white on breast; answers to the name of Doctor. A liberal reward offered for his return.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1876 AND DAILY JOURNALS from 25 cents to $3. Blank Books, Stationery, and Printing, all kinds at low price. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden lane.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR INcompatibility, &c.; residence unnecessary; fee after decree. Address Post Office Box 1,037, Chicago, Ill.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Rev. MYTTON MAURY will preach Sunday evening, the 9th inst.

The EPISCOPAL FORM OF SERVICE will be used, commencing at 7:30 o'clock.

BIBLE-CLASS conducted by Dr. Thomson at 5 o'clock.

MEETINGS FOR YOUNG MEN Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in the Lecture-room, and Saturday evening at 8:30 in the parlors.

Daily meeting for prayer at 3:30 o'clock in the Lecture-room.

Prayer-meeting on Friday at 4 o'clock in the hall.

AT FREE TABERNACLE METHODIST Episcopal Church, West 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. J. Johns, Pastor.—Preaching on Sunday at 10:30 by Rev. W. McAlister; evening by Pastor. Subject: "The Wise Choice." Sacrament at 3 P. M. Young people's meeting, 6 P. M. Revival service commencing on Sunday and all the week. Seats free; all welcome.

AT FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th st., preaching by Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Pastor. Sunday morning, annual sermon to children. Subject—"Snow." Evening, annual sermon to young women. Subject—"Mary of Bethany." Services 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school 9 A. M. All invited.

ANNUNCIATION, 14TH ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs., Rev. William J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 9th inst., Holy Communion, 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, litany, ante-Communion, and sermon, 10:30 A. M.; evening prayer, (choral,) 4 P. M. Service and sermon in the German language, 7:30 P. M.

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, (BEtween Delancey and Rivington sts.,) preaching morning, by Rev. J. V. Saunders; evening, by the Pastor, Rev. Charles E. Harris. Subject—"The New Year's Call, or the Knock and the Visitor." Seats free. Revival services during the week, except Monday and Saturday evenings.

AT WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church Rev. William Lloyd, Pastor, will preach. Morning subject—"The White-robed Multitude." Evening subject—"The Tears of Jesus." Sacrament at 3 P. M. Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers always welcome.

AT STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, Wm. Hayne Leavell, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M., subject—"Significance of Baptism." At 7:30 P. M., subject—"Escape and Neglect Incompatible." Strangers invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Divine services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th st.—Rev. Dr. Bellows, will preach morning, at 11, and at 7:45 in the evening. Seats free in the evening. Sunday-school 9:45 A. M.

BRICK CHURCH.—REV. JOHN DE WITT, OF Boston, will preach in the Brick Church, corner of 5th av. and 37th st., on Sunday morning, the 9th inst., at 10:30 o'clock. Children's service in the chapel at 3:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Hours of services, 10:30 A. M.; 3:30 and 7:30 P. M.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.,
Will preach
Morning and evening.
Rev. S. W. BONHAM,
Head of the House of the Evangelist,
Will preach
in the afternoon.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
Sunday morning at 11.
Evening at 7:45.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. Mac Arthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning and evening, usual hours; Sunday-school, 2:30; Pastor's Bible-class, 3; prayer-meetings Monday and Friday evenings. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) corner Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. At 3:30 P. M. a service of worship and praise, with sermon by the Pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture Wednesday at 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 85th st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Rev. John W. Trimble, Rector.—Services, Sunday, Jan. 9, 1876, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, PROTestant Episcopal, 9th av. and 28th st.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. J. F. Jowitt will officiate.

CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in Green st., near Canal.—Rev. H. B. Chapin will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. All welcome.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., NEAR 14th st., Rev. C. S. Harrower, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school, 2:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON av. and 35th st., Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector. Divine service 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

ELDER CHAS. A. BROWN, OF ORRINGTON, Me., will preach at Room No. 24, Cooper Institute, on Sunday, Jan. 9. Subjects, viz.: Morning, "What and Where is the Kingdom of God?" Afternoon, "The Marriage Supper of the Lamb." Services commence at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 4TH av. and 39th st.—The annual sermon to the young will be preached by the Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. Service of song 7:30 P. M., and sermon by Pastor at 8 P. M. Cordial invitation.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 47th st., Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song by the children on Sunday at 3:30 P. M.; public invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34TH st., near Broadway.—Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, Pastor of this church, will preach to-morrow. Services begin in the morning at 10:30, and afternoon at 3:30.

"HEAR YE HIM."—THE MAN SENT OF GOD to restore all things (see Matthew xvii., 11) will preach the word of prophecy in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Temple of God Opened in Heaven."—Rev. xi., 19.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison av. and 53d st., Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock; evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Mission-school at 2:30 P. M.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST. AND 6TH AV.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Liberal Church, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"Infidelity—Old and New."

MONTHLY CONCERT OR CHILDREN'S MEETING of the Morning Star Sunday-school, No. 165 West 26th st., will be addressed by Revs. N. L. Rowell and William P. Abbott, at 2:30 P. M.

MACDOUGAL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, opposite Vandam st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Joseph J. Muir, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are welcome.

MYTTON MOURY, CLERGYMAN, WILL conduct service of Episcopal Church and preach Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, at Association Hall.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—Primary class this day at 3 o'clock in Madison square Presbyterian Church chapel. Superintendents' class next Tuesday at 4 o'clock in Fulton Street Chapel. Normal class next Thursday at 4:45 in Dr. Crosby's Church chapel.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, Catharine and Madison sts., to-morrow, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 P. M., at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av., and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Morning service, 10:30; subject—"Holding Forth the Word of Life." Evening service, 7:30; subject—"Reconciliation with God."

OLD JOHN STREET METHODIST EPIScopal Church, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. W. H. De Puy at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free; all cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND Land, corner Henry and Market sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., every Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

PROF. S. B. BRITTAN LECTURES 7:30 P. M. Subject—"The Rights of Women under a Democracy," and Mrs. E. F. Jay Bullene, trance speaker; lectures 10:30 A. M.; children's lyceum meets 2:30 P. M.

REV. GEORGE G. MINGINS WILL PREACH statedly in the North Dutch Church Chapel, corner William, Fulton, and Ann sts., entrances No. 103 Fulton st. and No. 58 Ann st. Morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock. In this chapel the Fulton street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

REV. THOS. S. HASTING, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, West 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, Jan 9. Services will be held at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M. Adult Bible class at 3 P. M.

REV. ROBERT CROOK, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the Sixty-first Street M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject, "The Ultimate Triumph." Evening, A plain address to habitual hearers of the word who are still unconverted.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Sunday-school monthly concert at 3 P. M. All invited.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN the First Mission Baptist Church, corner Laight and Varick, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M.: "Christian Fellowship and Evidence of Discipleship." Evening, at 7:30: "The Heart Swept and Garnished."

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR of Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. G. F. SIEGMUND WILL PREACH A sermon on the subject of "German Liturgies," in behalf of the Church German Society, in Trinity Chapel, 25th st., near Broadway, on Sunday evening, 9th inst. Service at 7:30.

REV. J. H. LIGHTBOURN WILL PREACH in Seventeenth Street M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs. Subjects—10:30 A. M., "Ministering Spirits;" 7:30 P. M., "An Infidel." Seats free.

REV. DR. MIKELS PREACHES IN THE East Baptist Church, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. A cordial welcome is extended to all. Seats free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. J. SPENCER KENNARD, PILGRIM Church, 33d st., west of 8th av.—Sermon morning—"Christ Beginning His Work;" evening—"The Barren Fig-tree Spared." Welcome stranger.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

REV. JAMES M. KING, PASTOR, WILL preach morning and evening in the St. John's M. E. Church, 53d st., near Broadway. All are welcome.

REV. WM. ADAMS, D. D., WILL PREACH at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner 57th st., on Sunday at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL MEETING.—THE NEW-York Baptist Sunday-school Teachers' Association meets on Thursday evening, 13th, in the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st. Rev. Dr. Randolph, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Walter H. Brooks, of Richmond, Va., Sunday-school missionary to the freedmen, will deliver addresses. The lesson, David and Goliath, will be taught by H. M. Sanders, of this City. Singing by the choir of the North Baptist Church, J. P. Brouner leader. WM. PHELPS, President.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Dr. Ewer, Rector.—Services, celebration, 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany, 10:30; celebration, (choral,) 11; evening prayer, (choral,) 7:30 P. M., (Prof. J. J. Elmendorf, D. D., of Racine College.) Strangers cordially invited.

ST. MARK'S, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST.—REV. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector, at 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon. "The Prophet and his Intractable Hearers" at 7:30 P. M. Evening prayer and sermon, "Saved So As By Fire."

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30; Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; singing-school, 3:30 P. M. Strangers welcome. Sermon by the Rector.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 57TH ST., midway between 8th and 9th avs.—Rev. Dr. Greer will, by request, repeat his sermon on the "Impersonal Allies of Religion," on Sunday morning, 9th inst. at 10:30 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Peters will preach at 7:30 P. M.

ST. JAMES' M. E. CHURCH, 126TH ST., Madison av.—Rev. H. B. Ridgaway, D. D., will preach on Sunday, Jan. 9, services commencing at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BETWEEN NOS. 57 and 59 West 46th st., Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av. between 10th and 11th sts.
Rev. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, Pastor.
10:30 A. M.,
Rev. EDWARD BRIGHT, D. D.
Subject:
"The Mediatorial Lordship of Jesus Christ."
7:45 P. M.,
Rev. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D.
Subject:
"The Lamb of God."
All cordially invited.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK Bible and Common Prayer-Book Society will be celebrated on Sunday evening, the 9th inst., at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th av., near 45th st., at 7:30 o'clock. The sermon will be preached by Rev. J. N. Galleher, D. D.

THE NORMAL CLASS.—INSTRUCTION UNDER the auspices of the Sunday-school Association of the P. E. Church will be resumed this evening at Calvary Church Sunday-school Room, 4th av. and 21st st., at 8 o'clock. Subject, "Hints on Teaching," by Rev. S. H. Weston, D. D.

UNITY CHAPEL, HARLEM.—REV. W. T. Clarke will preach to-morrow morning on the "Catholics and the Public Schools." Service at 11 o'clock. The public cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE CHURCH, CORNER of West 10th st., Rev. Dr. Booth, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Co.

By a decision rendered in the United States Circuit Court, the proceedings for the foreclosure and sale of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad are transferred to the State courts of Virginia and West Virginia, and Gen. W. C. Wickham has been appointed Receiver by these courts, in accordance with the nearly unanimous choice of the bondholders and all other parties represented, to be put in possession on the 18th inst.

This result is of great importance to the interests of the bondholders, and will inspire renewed confidence in the future of the enterprise, and promote the early consummation of the plan of reorganization, which has already been accepted by bondholders to the extent of over $10,000,000, including upward of $6,000,000 of the first mortgage bonds. Many others have only awaited the decision of the questions pending in the United States Court.

It is important to the interests of all who desire to participate in its advantages that they should signify their assent to it without delay.

When it is accomplished, all the measures for the improvement of the connections and business of the road will receive a new impetus; and in the hands of a reorganized company, freed from financial embarrassment, and possessing the advantages of confidence and credit, a marked improvement in all its interests, as well as in the market value of its securities must follow.

Copies of the plan of reorganization, which every bondholder should obtain immediately, may be had at the office of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau st., or will be mailed by them to any address.

We, the undersigned, being holders of first mortgage bonds, have accepted and heartily approve the above plan of reorganization.

RICHARD IRVIN, A. A. LOW,
JOHN CASTREE, C. M. FRY,
C. P. HUNTINGTON, WM. WHITEWRIGHT,
ALEX. MASTERTON, DAVID STEWART,
JONAS G. CLARK, CHAS. BURKHALTER,
LLOYD ASPINWALL, GEO. J. PENFIELD,
EDW'D DUNHAM, FISK & HATCH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.

Seven per Cent. Water Stock
OF THE
City of New-York,
Payable 1902.
FOR SALE BY
GEO. K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, of the City of New-York, Trustees of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby give notice that, in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of fourteen of said bonds, viz., Nos. 3, 41, 53, 67, 81, 98, 145, 175, 216, 256, 464, 716, 1,245, and 1,311, and that on presentation and delivery to them of said fourteen bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said fourteen bonds not presented for redemption on or before the first day of July next will cease from and after that date.

R. G. ROLSTON, President.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
AND OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES
PAYING 10 TO 12 PER CENT.
FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 24 years.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE FOR its Sinking Fund its First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds to the amount of ($30,960) thirty thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars in cash, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.

Bids should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office, on or before the 12th day of January, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the company.

H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY.—More than a million and a half of bonds surrendered under the Balestier plan of reorganization; time extended to Feb. 1. The success of the plan being assured, all other holders should join at once.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Chairman.
H. P. DECHERT, Secretary.
Office, No. 138 Chambers st., Room No. 19.

FINANCIAL.

THE
MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY, N. Y.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

THIS COMPANY PAYS SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

IT SECURES EVERY INVESTMENT BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

IT AFFORDS A SAFE AND TRUSTWORTHY MODE OF INVESTMENT FOR EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

DIRECTORS.

LOUIS FITZGERALD. HENRY A. HURLBUT.
GEORGE D. MORGAN. JAMES M. MORRISON.
WILLIAM SLOANE. HENRY B. HYDE.
GEORGE H. STUART. DANIEL DODD.
HENRY M. ALEXANDER. WILLIAM G. LAMBERT.
JAMES M. HALSTED. JOHN J. McCOOK.
WILLIAM HENRY SMITH. HENRY G. MARQUAND.
RICHARD IRVIN, JR. EDMUND A. SMITH.
ALANSON TRASK. WILLIAM MILES.
ELBERT B. MONROE. B. F. RANDOLPH.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, PRESIDENT.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, VICE-PRES'T.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this company, held on the 30th ult., Mr. Theodore Keeler tendered his resignation as Secretary, and the same was accepted.

RICHARD W. CLARK, Secretary pro tem.

LOST OR STOLEN—FIFTY COUPONS, NOS. 1,234 to 1,283, inclusive, $35 each, of the American Dock and Improvement Company, due Jan. 1. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, payment being stopped.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, No. 36 Wall st.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 13 William st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 1876. By order. WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

RELIEF
FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE, NO. 149 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 157 BROADWAY.
FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
NET ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1876	511,471 30

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN per Cent., and an extra dividend of FIVE per Cent., both payable on demand.

DAVID QUACKINBUSH, Secretary.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 156 BROADWAY, JAN. 7, 1876.

The usual semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand.

G. T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE
HOFFMAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on demand.

JOHN D. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND YONKERS FIRE INS. CO.
NO. 100 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1875.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable Jan. 3, 1876.

JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1787.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1876.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors, held this day, the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of this company was declared, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1876. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. E. W. ALBRO, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the last six months, free of all taxes, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS-FARGO & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15, 1876, at our office as above.

The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 5 at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 17.

THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1875.

The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 8, 1876. ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. out of the earnings for the six months ending with Dec. 31, 1875, payable on the 1st day of February next at the office of CHASE & ATKINS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

The transfer-books will close at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., and will reopen on the morning of Wednesday, the 2d day of February next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., and also an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT., is this day declared, payable on demand. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Eight per Cent. was declared, payable on and after the 12th inst.

THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MARYLAND COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD., NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of One Dollar and a Half per share, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 31. Transfer-books will be closed 19th inst. and reopened Feb. 2. S. T. ROSS, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable, free of tax, on and after the third day of January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, NO. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after Monday, the 10th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra dividend of two and a half per cent., both payable on demand.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1875.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, out of earnings of last six months, payable on 3d January next. The transfer-books will close 24th inst. till that date.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1876.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUStees of the Union Trust Company of New-York, held this day, a Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock was declared from the net earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.

JAMES H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
TRADESMEN'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 168 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.

A dividend of TEN PER CENT., and an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT., have this day been declared, payable 10th inst. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 179 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. on the capital stock was declared this day, payable on and after Monday next, the 10th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 6th inst. until that date. JAMES A. SILVEY, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. ON the capital stock, also an interest dividend of three and a half per cent. on the reserved fund, is payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.

LINDLEY MURRAY, JR., Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1875.

The Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876.

E. HAMILTON, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE per Cent., free of all tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 5, 1876. Until that date the transfer-books will be closed.

W. J. HARRIS, Acting Cashier.

SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., (free from taxes,) has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 10, 1876.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 4, 1876.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 4th January, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX ( ) per cent., payable on demand. DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1876.

The Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.

OFFICE OF THE RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Dec. 30, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER Cent. is declared, payable Jan. 3, 1876, at the New-York office of this company, No. 170 Broadway.

WM. A. SCOTT, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 3, 1876, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed. J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

EIGHTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand.

W. WILSON UNDERHILL,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876. Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE CANTON COMPANY of Baltimore, due 1st January, 1876, will be paid after that date at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ELECTIONS.

RELIEF
FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE, NO. 149 BROADWAY.

The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, 11th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock noon. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

OFFICE OF WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE CO., No. 658 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 4, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company on the 15TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1876, at 10:30 A. M.

The stock transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 4 until Jan. 16, 1876. By order of the board.

J. PARMLY, JR., Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank for election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held, at their banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1876. Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company and for inspectors will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 11th January, 1876, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

C. N. BANTA, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1875.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS bank for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 153 Bowery, on TUESDAY, 11th day of January, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the board. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1875.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 11 proximo, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. G. M. HARD, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at its banking-rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray st., TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 33 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 11th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

A. GILBERT.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

E. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1875.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January, [illegible] the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. [illegible] BUCK, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

E. K. [illegible], Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
OF NEW-YORK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL ST.
JANUARY, 1876.

ASSETS.

Mortgages on real estate, at valuation of over $16,000,000	$3,455,407 04
Loans on call, (United States bonds collateral)	92,040 00
United States bonds, registered, (at par)	1,035,500 00
New-York City and County 7 per cent. bonds, registered, (at par)	1,603,500 00
Brooklyn City 7 per cent. bonds, (par)	750,000 00
Jersey City 7 per cent. bonds, (par)	400,000 00
Rochester City 7 per cent. bonds, (par)	100,000 00
Real estate, at cost	499,639 81
Deposits in banks and trust companies	1,147,766 53
Accrued interest and premium on investments, at market value	477,779 22
Cash in vault	461,156 96
Total	$12,022,832 54

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors, principal	$10,058,827 73	
Six months' interest, to January 1, 1876	899,117 04	
		$10,957,944 77
Surplus, or Guarantee Fund		$1,064,887 77

AMOUNT OF INTEREST CREDITED DEPOSITORS LAST YEAR, $586,740 72.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS OPENED TO DATE, 108,167.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

NAPOLEON J. HAINES, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice President.
M. G. LANE, Second Vice President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AVE., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.
CHARTERED 1852.
45TH SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

The Trustees of this bank have ordered that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, out of the earning of the past six months, be paid depositors on and after Jan. 19, 1876, on all accounts entitled thereto.

Interest not called for will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will be entitled to interest from the 1st of that month.

STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1876.

ASSETS.

U. S. 5-20 bonds	$1,480,000	Value,	$1,749,937 50
N. Y. State bonds, 7s	75,000	"	78,000 00
N. Y. C'y & Co. 6s & 7s	1,087,800	"	1,156,814 50
Brooklyn, N. Y., bds., 7s	100,000	"	109,500 00
Yonkers, N. Y., bds., 7s	50,000	"	52,500 00
Kingston, N. Y., bds., 7s	88,000	"	90,200 00
N. Y. State t'w'n bs., 7s	116,000	"	117,150 00
Bonds and mortgages at seven per cent. on real estate in New-York City and vicinity, worth in all cases double the amount loaned and upward, and, by recent appraisement, valued at $7,035,700			2,509,617 00
Demand loans, secured by United States bonds and other first-class collaterals, as named above			212,800 00
Real estate, Nos. 1 and 3 3d av., (cost $243,364 71)			200,000 00
Other real estate, (cost $19,097 70)			11,650 00
Cash on hand and deposited in banks			578,600 25
Accrued interest			64,283 64
			$6,925,053 43

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors Jan. 1, '76	$6,342,770 04	
Interest to date	179,905 46	
		6,522,675 50
SURPLUS		$402,377 93

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, CLARKSON CROLIUS, } Vice Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ISAAC T. SMITH, SAMUEL RAYNOR,
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, A. W. PAYNE,
CLARKSON CROLIUS, SAMUEL T. MILLMAN,
GEORGE W. QUINTARD, CHARLES FOX,
WALDO HUTCHINS, FRANCIS B. O'CONNOR,
ALLAN HAY, CHARLES L. TIFFANY,
JOSEPH S. MONELL, M. D. ELISHA BROOKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,
341 and 343 Bowery, corner 3d st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST
allowed on sums of $2,000 and under, and Five per Cent. on the excess over $2,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1876.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
Wm. V. Webster, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared the thirty-first interest dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums remaining in bank Jan. 1, for the number of calendar months the same has been on deposit next previous thereto, payable on and after Friday, the 21st of January.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as an original deposit and entitled to interest from Jan. 1, and will be entered on the depositors' books whenever presented. Deposits made on or before Monday, Jan. 10, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank-books in German, English, and French.

E. A. QUINTARD, Pres't. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Sec'y.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1875.
FIFTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the fiftieth semi-annual dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. per annum on sums over $2,000, payable on and after Jan. 17. Interest not withdrawn will remain as principal and receive interest the same as a deposit of Jan. 1, and will be entered on the pass-books whenever presented.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

TRADES' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 224 WEST 23D ST.
BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.

Interest dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, calculated to Jan. 1, 1876, is declared payable to depositors entitled thereto on and after Jan. 17.

The securities of this bank consist entirely of first-class bonds of cities in New-York State and Mortgages on improved New-York City property, taken since the reduced valuations of the past two years.

Deposits received up to Jan. 10 allowed interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open from 9 A. M. till 8 o'clock every evening.
I. M. FURMAN, Sec. A. M. LESLEY, Pres.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Twelve Million Dollars.
Surplus, over One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from Jan. 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

Thirty-third Dividend at rate of six (6) per cent. per annum has been declared payable on and after Jan. 17.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 23D ST. AND 6TH AV.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum to depositors on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding one thousand dollars, and of five per cent. per annum on sums over $1,000 and not exceeding $2,000, and of four per cent. per annum on the excess of $2,000, which shall have been deposited at least one month prior to Jan. 1, 1876, will be allowed and credited to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1876.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

JOHN E. DE WITT, President.
H. K. THURBER, Vice President.
GEO. C. WALDO, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 draws interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 247 GREENWICH ST., CORNER PARK PLACE.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after Jan. 17, 1876.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.

D. E. SWAN, Secretary. [illegible] BROADWELL, President.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, [illegible] on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upwards, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1876.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
Eighth avenue, corner of Fourteenth street. Six per cent. interest. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, draw interest from Jan. 1. ASSETS, $2,473,390 79. SURPLUS, $379,088 79.
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
NEVADA..........Jan. 8, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO..........Jan. 18, at 10 A. M.
DAKOTA..........Jan. 25, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN..........Feb. 1, at 9:30 A. M.
WYOMING..........Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 3 P. M.
FRANCE..........THURSDAY, Jan. 20, at 11 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Helvetia, Jan. 8, 1:30 P. M. | England, Jan. 22, 1 P. M.
The Queen, Jan. 15, 8 A. M. |

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, Jan. 13
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, Jan. 27
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, Feb. 3

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHAMPION..........SATURDAY..........JAN. 8
SOUTH CAROLINA..........WEDNESDAY..........JAN. 12
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
SALIER......Thurs., Jan. 6 | HERMANN......Sat., Jan. 15
NECKAR......Sat., Jan. 8 | HOHENSTAUFFEN Jan. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:
CLARIBEL..........Jan. 8.
FOR HAYTI ONLY:
ANDES..........Jan. 12.
FOR HAYTI, SAVANILLA, CARTHAGENA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall:)
ALPS..........Jan. 19.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
ANCHORIA..........SATURDAY, Jan. 8, 1 P. M.
ETHIOPIA..........SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Jan. 13
COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, Jan. 25

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES,
AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships,
Sailing regularly every month from
WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,
Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.
NELLIE MARTIN, 2,000 tons..........Jan. 23, at 1 P. M.
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons..........Feb. —
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons..........March —

When 23d falls on Sunday steamers sail the day previous.

These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 8, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

R. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, Jan. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Jan. 27
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Feb. 8

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 22 and Feb. 12 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HATTERAS, Mankin, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Jan. 6, from Pier No. 18 East River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.
First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........23 00
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
First-class to Albany..........22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA....WED., Jan. 12 | *RUSSIA....WED., Jan. 26
JAVA....WED., Jan. 19 | CHINA....WED., Feb. 2

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Saturday, Jan. 8
LABRADOR, Sangilier..........Saturday, Jan. 22
*PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, Feb. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:
*LORD CLIVE......Jan. 1 | *KENILWORTH....Jan. 22
OHIO......Jan. 8 | INDIANA......Jan. 27
PENNSYLVANIA...Jan. 15 | ILLINOIS......Feb. 3

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
VADERLAND....Jan. 15 | STATE OF NEVADA..Jan. 4
NEDERLAND....Feb. 9 | SWITZERLAND......Jan. 28
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. | For New-York.
NEDERLAND....Jan. 16 | SWITZERLAND......Jan. 4
VADERLAND....Feb. 9 | STATE OF NEVADA..Jan. 28
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. ACAPULCO..........SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 12 noon,
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. ALASKA..........Feb. 1.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, S. I.
S. S. ————..........MONDAY, Jan. 31,
and every four weeks thereafter.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th, 20th, and 30th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:
BINDOO..........Jan. 8 | COLOMBO..........Feb. 5
NAVARINO..........Jan. 22 | OTHELLO..........Feb. 19

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GOOD CHAMBER-MAID and waitress; a young girl with good reference, who knows her place as servant; is tidy at her work, and will do her utmost to retain a place; three years with last lady. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress, or plain sewing and to take care of children; best City reference. Call at No. 243 West 18th st., rear, second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent young woman as first-class chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 127 West 19th st., basement.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as competent chamber-maid and plain seamstress, and to wait on a lady; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 335 East 22d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A YOUNG woman of thirty, with best of City reference from last place; bones, lards, makes jellies, all kinds of soups, &c.; ready for a place at once, and understands her work thoroughly; strictly temperate. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, WILLING, AMIABLE YOUNG woman, with best of reference from her present employer in 5th av., near 56th st.; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry, and bread, and all kinds of good cooking. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR HOUSE-WORK.—City or country, by a steady, competent, industrious middle-aged woman; is an excellent bread and butter maker; has excellent reference; will be content with ten dollars a month. To be seen at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT ENGlish cook; thoroughly competent in all branches; understands fancy dishes and desserts of all kinds; good reference. Address for two days D. L., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two respectable young women, one as first-class cook the other as chamber-maid and waitress; together or separate; good City references; wages no object. Call at No. 488 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; she is a thorough good cook in all the different branches; country or city; has the very best City testimonials. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A FAITHFUL, COMPETENT ENGLISH woman to cook, wash, and iron; makes bread, biscuit, soups, &c., and will do her best to please; does her work well, and is not extravagant in wages; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 25th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY TIDY COLored girls, with best of references; civil, obliging, competent, and useful young women, for City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., over the drug store.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A GOOD German girl, for City or country; understands all kinds of cooking or house-work; good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as cook, washer, and ironer, and to do general house-work; best City references. Call at No. 228 West 16th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; best City references. Address C. K., Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK WHO is a professional cook; has the best of references; speaks English. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., French Bureau.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of desserts and baking; would go to the country; best City reference; will help with washing. Call at No. 156 West 18th st., rear, Room No. 5.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—GARDENer, &c.—By a man and wife; wife as cook, washer, and ironer; man as hostler and gardener; English; no children; can give good reference. Address G. Ruthman, Box No. 292 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A REALLY GOOD FAMILY COOK; can do all kinds of cooking, baking, and makes desserts; keeps her kitchen in order; would assist in washing; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., Jacquin's Bureau.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English girl to cook, wash, and iron, or would do the work of a small family; has good City references. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan, who thoroughly understands her business; first-class City reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 1,179 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS COOK in a small private family; City or country; good City reference. Address M. A. O., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN AS first-class cook; will do fine washing and ironing; understands her business in all its branches; best City references. Call or address No. 335 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND GIRL (PROTestant) as first-class cook; has the best of City references. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking, baking, and desserts; best of references. Call at No. 129 West 19th st., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FRENCH DRESS-maker to go out by the day to families; best City reference. Call at No. 101 West 36th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RELIABLE GERMAN girl, with good references, to do general work; understands bread, biscuit, &c.; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a private family and make herself useful; good references. Call or address No. 324 East 26th st., between 1st and 2d avs., from 10 till 5.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a private family; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; good references. Call at No. 210 West 27th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German girl to general house-work in a small private family. Call at No. 99 St. Mark's place, top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman who is a good worker; a willing, obliging young woman, and is well recommended. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, ladies', gents', and families' washing to do at her own home; puffing and fluting neatly done. Apply at No. 292 1st av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, and willing to assist generally; is not afraid of work; first-class references. Ask for Mary, No. 403 West 29th st., Relief Office.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS laundress and chamber-maid or plain cooking; best City reference; no objection to a boarding-house. Call at No. 43 West 13th st.

MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH MAID WHO is a competent maid, hair-dresser, and dress-maker; has good references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant girl to take care of children; good reference. Apply at No. 242 East 27th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A LADY FOR A VERY REspectable Protestant girl either as nurse for growing children, or as chamber-maid and seamstress; she can recommend her very highly. Call for two days at No. 15 West 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT AS INFANT'S nurse; competent and reliable, with long experience and best City reference. Call at No. 602 3d av., in the fancy store.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, WHO HAS EXcellent references, and is a good seamstress; can speak English. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., Jacquin's French Bureau.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN with the best of references as nurse, or to do cooking, washing, and ironing in a family; city or country. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR HER FRENCH NURSE, who has been with her for two years, where fine sewing will not be required. Apply at 24 West 17th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN Protestant woman as seamstress; would do light house-work. Call at Morison's Reliable Servants' Institute, corner of 11th st. and 6th av.; take particular notice of name and address.

WAITRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress, or Parlor-maid.—By a thorough waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads; also a competent chamber and parlor maid; best long City reference; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL AS competent waitress in a private family; is willing and obliging, understands her business, and has excellent City reference. Call or address No. 663 6th av.; Bell No. 3.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS who thoroughly understands her business; cleans silver and gets up salads; is careful and expert in her duty; has good references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; can make all kinds of salads; best City reference; can take a man's place. Call at No. 488 6th av., second floor, back room.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, fully capable, as waitress in a confectionery store; can be well recommended. Call or address No. 324 East 26th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COMpetent waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver and getting up salads; good City references. Call at No. 314 East 31st st.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to take gentlemen's and families washing home; good references. Call at No. 488 6th av., near 29th st., second floor, room No. 5.

WASHING.—LAUNDRESS WISHES TO GO OUT by the day or take washing home; understands puffing and fluting; terms moderate. Call at No. 241 East 24th st., top floor, back room.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; is but a short time in the country; has first-class recommendations; was formerly coachman for an officer in the British Army. Address for two days J. L., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; excellent driver; obliging and willing to be useful; best City and country reference. Call or address L. K., No. 47 East 52d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble young man, strictly temperate, as coachman and groom; has nine years' best City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Address No. 100 West 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; IS A good City driver, and thoroughly understands the care of horses; has first-class City reference; no objections to the country. Address for two days No. 31 East 35th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS coachman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can give the best of City and country reference. Call or address Thomas, at J. B. Brewster's ware-rooms, 21st st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman who thoroughly understands his business; is a good and careful driver; good references. Address T. W. T., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; IS A good groom and a careful City driver; would go to the country; will be found willing and obliging; good City references. Address W. G., No. 4 West 45th st., stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—THOROUGHLY understands his business; sober and obliging; five years' City reference from last place. Address J. C., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AGED 26, with good City reference; no objection to the country. Address J. D., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man to drive and take care of horses; is a good driver and groom; first-class City reference. Address W. J., No. 158 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; single man; understands the care of horses thoroughly; first-class City driver; can highly recommend him. Call or address J. J., 119 East 22d st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; thoroughly experienced; no objection to the country. Address Coachman, Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GROOM, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as groom, or will take care of horses; good reference. Apply at No. 337 West 44th st.

USEFUL MAN.—IN A HOTEL BY A YOUNG man who thoroughly understands regilding, repairing of looking-glass, and picture-frame work; either City or country; good references given. Address W. F. D., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; capable of taking full charge of any dining-room; kind and obliging; can come well recommended from last employer. Call at or address T. J., 132 West 30th st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS WAITER IN a boarding-house or private family. Address H. R., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS HEAD waiter in a first-class boarding-house or private family; best City reference. Call after 8 P. M. or address Peterson, No. 213 Sullivan st.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family. Address J. R., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter in private family; is willing and obliging. Call or address T. B., No. 106 West 26th st.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCHMAN, who has good references from City families; speaks good English; City or country. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., Jacquin's Bureau.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; has ten years' reference from last place. Address M. K., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; excellent references. Address or call G. B., No. 167 West 19th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS WAITer; best of references. Call on or address G. Q. Butler, No. 8 Jones st., room No. 4.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A GENTLEMAN, A GOOD PENMAN, WOULD like a position as copyist, where neat writing would be necessary; salary moderate. Address A. B. S., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, and known as the firm of GREGORY & COMPANY, expires this day in accordance with limitation. (Signed,) DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
CHAS. E. GREGORY,
BENJAMIN GREGORY,
DAVID H. GREGORY.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 31, 1875.

DUDLEY S. GREGORY, BENJAMIN GREGORY and DAVID H. GREGORY will, as partners, continue the business under the same firm name.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 31, 1875.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK HAS ASSOCIATED IN partnership with him in the Real Estate Business, JAMES H. STRONG and A. W. CRUIKSHANK, under the firm name of E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., at the old office, No. 68 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, 1st January, 1876.
Special attention paid to the renting and sale of property as well as the entire charge of estates; money to loan, &c.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me in the Custom-house brokerage and forwarding business my nephews, GEORGE F. GRAY and R. MORRISON GRAY, the style of the firm being hereafter JAMES R. DAVIES & CO., No. 112 Front st., and Rotunda, Custom-house. JAMES R. DAVIES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT COST. AT COST. AT COST.
Horse Blankets, Fur and Woolen Lap Robes.
THE EUREKA HORSE BLANKET COMPANY,
No. 33 Mercer st., near Grand st.
Close out to make room for other goods.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 239 WEST 50TH ST., five stalls and carriage room. Apply at No. 245 West 50th st.

HORSE BLANKETS, SLEIGH BELLS, and carriage robes in large stock.
HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access,)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Reopens Jan. 5; thorough instruction in civil and mining engineering, the classics, and English branches. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, BETWEEN FOURteen and eighteen, may share with my daughters the well tested advantages of class-study under best instruction in our pleasant home; best references given and required. Address Mrs. J. E. GAVIT, Stockbridge, Mass.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A COLLEGE of the highest rank for well-prepared students. It has superior advantages for instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to A. W. COWLES, D.D., Elmira, N.Y. Next season begins Feb. 2.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for twenty boys; one vacancy. Address O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING GUARANTEED.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 1,193 Broadway, receives new pupils day and evening for special writing lessons, or for a general business course.

MRS. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY School, New-Brunswick, N.J. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; a school for earnest work. Spring session opens Feb. 16. GEO. C. SMITH, A.M.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

TEACHERS.

TO SCHOOLS.—A VOCALIST AND MUSICIAN OF considerable experience in teaching in colleges is open to an engagement; highest references. Call on or address TEACHER, No. 158 Bleecker st.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING THOROUGHLY prepared tutors for their sons, can secure them on application to Amer. School Institute, No. 14 Bondst. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

MISS C. HANDY, TEACHER OF ARTICULATION to deaf mutes by the visible speech method. No. 86 Irving place.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS A. VYSE, JUNIOR, JOHN R. WALLER, and JOHN H. WEBER, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Pursuant to an order of the Honorable Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the above court, dated the 6th day of January, 1876, the undersigned, representing Samuel Shethar, of No. 548 Broadway, New-York City, Assignee of the bankrupts herein, will sell at public auction, at noon on the 31st day of January, 1876, at the office of the Union Straw Works, in the town of Foxboro, State of Massachusetts, the entire estate located at said Foxboro of the bankrupts herein, the following being a general description of the same, to wit: Three factories, without buildings and stables, comprising the Union Straw Works of Foxboro, three boarding-houses, six cottages, all the machinery, fixtures, tools, furniture, and manufactured goods in said works, surrender values of fire insurance policies, and certain shop rights for the use of certain patents, to wit: The Hydraulic Presser, the Head Presser, the Solid Elastic Presser, the Revolving Presser, an improvement for attaching wires to brims of hats, an improved presser-foot for sewing-machines, together with the sewing-machines and all the property appertaining to said works, the same to be put up in one lot and sold in one bid at a set up price of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, ($175,000,) the terms of sale being as follows: One hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars ($164,000) in cash at the time of the sale and the balance in eighteen months, bearing interest at seven per centum per annum and secured by mortgage on the real estate sold as above.
SAMUEL HATCH & CO., Auctioneers, Boston, Mass.
CARTER & EATON, Attorneys and Solicitors for Assignee, No. 346 Broadway, New-York City.
ja8-1aw3wsa*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,726.—In the matter of MICHAEL T. FOLEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt has been appointed and will be held at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in the district aforesaid, on the 18th day of January, A. D., 1876, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the 27th and 28th sections of the Act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, or the 5,091, 5,092, 5,093, 5,094, 5,095, 5,096, 5,097, 5,098, 5,099, 5,100, 5,101, and 5,102d sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy."—Dated January 3, 1876. CHESTER M. FOSTER, Assignee, &c.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 8th day of January, 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of MARCUS SIMON, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
ja8-1aw3w8 No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

IN THE MATTER OF JESSUP & CO., BANKrupts.—All creditors and claimants upon the estate of the above-named bankrupts are required to produce and prove their demands (unless already proved) before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Bennett Building, by or before the 16th day of January, instant, and in default thereof a final dividend of the assets will be made, and claims not so proved will be disregarded.—Dated New-York, January 7, 1876.
CHAS. ABERNETHY, Trustee in Bankruptcy.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HARPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, (Harper & Bros., publishers,) No. 331 Pearl street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of November, 1875. JOHN W. HARPER,
JOSEPH A. HARPER,
Executors.
F. W. OSTRANDER, Proctor for Executors, No. 25 Pine st., N. Y. n271aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE WILKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 182 Grand street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the ninth day of July, 1875.
jy10-1aw6m8* S. V. R. CRUGER, Executor.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals will be received until Feb. 1, 1876, by the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, at their office, No. 21 Water st., Brooklyn, N. Y., for the manufacture and delivery of 122 tons of cast-steel wire rope, required for the erection of the temporary foot-bridge, cradle cables, and other appliances necessary for the construction of the main cables of the East River Suspension Bridge.

Printed specifications, together with any other information in regard to these ropes, may be obtained from the Secretary of the board, or of the Chief Engineer, W. A. ROEBLING.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels, elegant designs; prices very low. No. 220 West 23d st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR HOUSE-WORK; must understand waiting and bring good reference; wages $18 per month. Address CROTON, Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—A GOOD MAN AS TRAVELING SALESman, on salary; expenses paid; an experienced commercial traveler who can give first-class references as to his fitness for the position is desired. Apply by letter to the Hathorn Spring, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY EMPLOYING NO servants, a Christian woman of good birth and education, who will appreciate a home. Address M. D. W., Box No. 140 *Times* Office, stating name, age, circumstances, and address.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH SOME CAPITAL to act as outside salesman and traveler for a manufacturing business. Address all communications to BOGERT & BARRY, No. 57 Ann st.

WANTED.—A MAN AND WIFE AS COOK AND AS waiter. Address, with good references only, H. V., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A COMMERCIAL TRAVELER ON A salary. Must have some knowledge of machinery and good recommendations. Apply by letter. Address to INQUIRER, Box No. 4,342, New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY THOROUGHLY CONversant with book-keeping by double entry; terms moderate; references required. Address L. & S., Box 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

WINCHESTER HOTEL, BROADWAY AND 31st st.—European plan; elegantly-furnished rooms by the day or week, singly and en suite, with all modern improvements; an excellent family restaurant attached; liberal arrangements made for the season.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST. HAVING CHANGED hands and been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, is now open for the reception of boarders; house first class; private tables if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—PLEASANT THIRD floor, with board, just vacated; three bedrooms and parlor, bath, &c.; ample closets; also, large back parlor, with closed bed and private bath. Terms moderate. References.

AN ENTIRE FLOOR OF FOUR ROOMS, with pantries, &c., handsomely furnished, to let, with private table and attendance; reference required and given. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 47 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Beautiful location; handsome square room, reception and hall room, with board, at moderate prices.

NO. 82 IRVING PLACE, TWO DOORS FROM Gramercy Park, large, light, sunny rooms, connecting, on second floor; private table if preferred; references.

MRS. WILLIS, FORMERLY OF NO. 297 5th av., having taken the house No. 3 West 30th st., has a parlor floor and second floor to let, with or without private table.

A SUPERIOR SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH private table, can be had on 5th av., at moderate terms. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—To rent to a select family, a handsomely-furnished second floor, unexpectedly vacated; private table; highest references exchanged.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.; room on fourth floor, desirable for single gentlemen; also first-class table board for gentlemen.

A PARENT OR GUARDIAN WISHING board for one or two little girls can obtain a happy home and motherly care by addressing HOME, Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—An unusually handsome upper floor in a first-class family house; private tables only; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 107 WEST 42D ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will rent with board, a large and desirable second story front room, (southern exposure;) terms moderate. Reference.

PLEASANT BRIGHT FRONT AND OTHER rooms on second and fourth floors; large, cheerful dining-room parlor floor; house 28 feet wide. No. 26 West 16th st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS for families and gentlemen, with board, at moderate rates.

SUPERIOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD, SOUTHERN exposure; but few boarders; references. No. 116 West 45th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms with private table and first-class appointments.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent, with private table, the parlor floor, with private bath and ample closets.

NO. 19 WEST 24TH ST., OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.—Elegant, newly-furnished rooms to let, with or without board; transient boarders taken.

A LARGE HALL ROOM, WITH AMPLE closet, gas, water, &c., and first-class board in private family; references exchanged. 354 West 23d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—HANDSOMELY FURnished suite of rooms, private bath, &c.; with or without board; moderate terms.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH TO LET TWO rooms, with board. No. 56 West 48th st.

NO. 119 EAST 23D ST.—WITH BOARD, ONE elegant suite; fine basement, with or without board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—IN VILLAGE OR TOWN ACcessible to this City, for lady and two little boys, six and eight years, room, with smaller one connecting, or one large room required; may be permanent if suited. Address, with lowest terms, PROCTOR, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—NEAR 4TH AV., IN PRIvate family, for lady, desiring to be in the City this Winter; sunny room, with fire; terms, $10 to $12 per week; references given and required. Address, with full particulars, MONROE, Box No. 406, Yonkers.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, and child; on second floor, with private table; location central. Address, with all particulars, A. B., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BOARD, WHERE I CAN GET A GOOD cup of coffee; people that serve up the usual counterfeit need not reply. Address GENUINE, Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, FURNISHED ROOM, with breakfast, in a private family. Answer, stating particulars, to Post Office Box No. 811, City.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—AN ELEGANT SUITE of rooms on parlor floor, with bath and closet; also, single room, to let to gentlemen, without board; family private. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

A PHYSICIAN DESIRING OFFICE FOR use during day, can obtain such in private house; nice location; Murray Hill, between 5th and 6th avs. Address M. D., *Times* Office.

COMPARTMENT HOUSE, NO. 222 5TH AV.—One beautiful front suit, large parlor, bedroom, bath, &c.; steam heat.

ROOMS WANTED.

A LARGE AND NICELY FURNISHED ROOM in first-class neighborhood, below 34th st., wanted by a young gentleman; $5 to $6 per week. Address F. BAILEY, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—THE ILLINOIS, MISSOURI AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY, Plaintiff, against JAMES McKAYE, Defendant.—Summons—for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the new Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 20 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 5, 1875.
BARRETT, REDFIELD & HILL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 20 Nassau st.,
New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, on the 6th day of November, 1875.
BARRETT, REDFIELD & HILL,
d4-1aw6wS Plaintiff's Attorneys.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE HIGH Court of Justice, Chancery Division, in England, made in the matter of the estate of WILLIAM VENNER, late of No. 2 Millbank street, Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, deceased, and in a cause of Maria Perfect against John Luxton Venner, Harriet Ainsley, the wife of Frank Ainsley, late of Westminster, and their son, John Ainsley, who respectively left England by the ship American Congress in or about the month of August, 1858, and then resided at Cherry street, New-York, if living, or the legal personal representative or representatives of the said Harriet Ainsley and John Ainsley if dead, are by their solicitors, on or before the 25th day of March, 1876, to come in and prove their claims at the chambers of the Vice Chancellor, Sir Richard Malins, No. 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, in England, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Wednesday, the 5th day of April, 1876, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.—Dated this 20th day of December, 1875. EDWARD SHEARME, Chief Clerk.
RICHARD JONES & Co., No. 1 Lancaster place, Strand, London, England, Plaintiffs' Solicitors.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.
STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)
Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.
Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.
Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to engage in a safe, profitable, well-established manufacturing business, to which he will give his services and several thousand dollars cash capital. No notice will be taken unless applicants state exactly what the business is. Address STANLEY, Box No. 3,491 Post Office.

A CITIZEN OF UNDOUBTED RESPONSIBILITY, would like to take charge of an estate, if the same is of such magnitude as to warrant the payment of a liberal compensation. Address M. F. W., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

SOAP FACTORY FOR SALE—IN GOOD order. Apply to W. H. PENN, No. 1[illegible] West 18th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS

PIQUE.

A PLAY OF TO-DAY!

With an Extraordinary Cast, including Miss Fanny Davenport, and also Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. Maurice Barrymore, Mr. F. Hardenberg, Mr. John Drew, Mr. C. Rockwell, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Emily Rigl, Kate Holland, Miss Sydney Cowell, and Mr. John Brougham.

, The performance begins promptly at 7:45 and terminates at 11:10 o'clock. Box-sheet open for two weeks ahead.

POLICE REGULATION.—Carriages taking up parties must form on 28th st., facing toward Broadway.
PIQUE MATINEE TO-DAY at 1:30 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MATINEE TO-DAY.

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
, A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.
, MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

New-York Infant Asylum.

FOURTH ANNUAL

GRAND BALL,

Academy of Music,

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 13, 1876.
BOXES OF MRS. L. M. BATES, NO. 10 WEST 39TH ST.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers..........Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
MONDAY, Jan. 3, and EVERY EVENING this week, and at SATURDAY MATINEE, Mr. JOHN E. OWENS in Byron's comedy of
OUR BOYS,
With NEW and HANDSOME SCENERY and a VERY STRONG CAST.
FRIDAY, Jan. 7—Benefit of Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.
Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager.
Brilliant success of the great spectacle, the
DEMON STATUE,
and the
Transformation of the
4 SEASONS..........4 SEASONS
Every evening, until further notice.
Seats secured twelve nights in advance.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. | OPERA HOUSE, Broadway and 29th st.

A BAD NIGHT'S REST.
PIQUE. TEMPTATION.
CARTER'S DOG.
The funniest entertainment in the City
Seats secured. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.

NOS. 585 AND 587 BROADWAY.
EVERY EVENING AND TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MATINEE. SAM DEVERE, THE POOL BROTHERS, AND THE GREAT COMPANY OF STARS.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:10, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.
Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at
7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD, ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
SATURDAY, Jan. 8, 1876.
MATINEE at 1:30 and EVENING at 8.
LAST REPRESENTATIONS BUT TWO OF Robertson's exquisite companion picture to "Caste," entitled
HOME.
Col. JOHN WHITE, his original character, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, J. W. CARROLL, W. SEYMOUR, J. PECK; Misses ADA DYAS, GERALDINE MAYE and KATE BARTLETT.
Concluding with the farce called
A QUIET FAMILY.
Characters by Messrs. HARRY BECKETT, J. W. SHANNON, E. M. HOLLAND, C. E. EDWIN; Misses EFFIE GERMON, IONE BURKE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and Miss ETHEL THORNTON.
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 10 and 11, LAST TWO NIGHTS of "HOME."
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan 12, will be produced the
LATEST LONDON SUCCESS,
An original comedy, in four acts, by H. J. Byron, Esq., entitled
MARRIED IN HASTE,
and in which
Mr LESTER WALLACK WILL APPEAR.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Broadway and 14th st.
SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..........Manager
Every night,
ROSE MICHEL,
Illustrated with the
MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of
UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH,
including the following favorite names:
Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.
AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH.
SATURDAY, Jan. 8.
EIGHTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.

TO-NIGHT—LAST NIGHT
TO-NIGHT—LAST NIGHT
TO-NIGHT—LAST NIGHT
of
OAKEY HALL
OAKEY HALL
OAKEY HALL
and the
CRUCIBLE.
CRUCIBLE.
CRUCIBLE.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50; balcony, 50c.
ON MONDAY EVENING,
Light comedy, vaudeville, and farce.
"Sport that wrinkled care derides."

CHICKERING HALL. VON BULOW.

THIS (SATURDAY,) JAN. 8, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
FAREWELL MATINEE.

Beethoven's Kreutzer Sonata, Schubert's Introduction et Rondo, opus 70 (with Dr. Damrosch;) Scarlatti Cats fugue; Bach's Sarabande et Passepied; Gluck's Gavotte; Mozart, Menuet et Gigue, Chopin, (five pieces,) Nocturne, opus 9, No. 3; Ballade, opus 23 and three Walses, opus 34.
Miss LIZZIE CRONYN will sing at these concerts.
Admission, $1; seats, $2, at Schuberth's music store.
CHICKERING PIANOS used by VON BULOW.

John B. Gough

Will lecture at CHICKERING HALL,
Corner 5th av. and 18th st.,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 10.
Subject—"MAN AND HIS MASTERS."
Tickets, with reserved seats, 75 cents. On sale at POND'S music store, No. 39 Union square, and at No. 26 Cooper Union.

THE BEST NEW MUSIC.

"Our Boys," Song, Jolly Nash, 40c.; "Skidmore Guard" Waltz, Angelo, 30c.; "Down Among the Sugar-cane," Blake, 40c.; "Race" Galop, Kiesewetter, 30c.; "Billiards on the Brain," comic song, A. Carem, 30c.; "The Ebbing Tide," Millard, 50c.; "Better Times" Waltzes, Strauss, 75c.; "Father Almighty," anthem, H. C. King, with steel engraving of Rev. H. W. Beecher, 50c.; "The Sunny Side," a fresh book for Sunday-schools, the best ever issued, 35c. Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway. Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

CONFERENCES DU SAMEDI.

La troisième conférence sera donnée au local J. M. C. A. le Samedi, L. Sauveur à midi. Sujet: M. Thiers. Elle sera suivie d'une leçon donnée à quelques élèves d'une école de la ville, dans le but d'expliquer le système d'enseignement que reproduisent les Causeries avec mes élèves et mes autres ouvrages.
La leçon commencera à une heure; le public y est invité. L. SAUVEUR.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS DAY,
MATINEE AT 2,
EVENING AT 8,
The talented actor,
J. B. ROBERTS,
in the spectacular play,
FAUST AND MARGUERITE.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

The management of this favorite resort begs to announce that the three great works art, "The Siege of Paris," "The Assassination of the Archbishop of Paris," and the panorama of "The Franco-Prussian War," are still on exhibition. Music by Grafulla's superb band in the promenade every evening. Admission, 50 cents; children half price. No extras. Open from 1 to 4 P. M. and from 7:30 to 10 P. M.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.

TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL VARIETIES.
Evenings, 8 o'clock; Matinées Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 2 o'clock. Grand Olio of 60 artists. Melange of specialty, novelty and variety. Great hit of The Naughty Duchess | Butterfly Paradise | La Minuet. Living Models. | Guide's Return. | Twins.
BEN DODGE, the renowned improvisatore.
Rosa Keene, Mr. Forrester, and George Atkins.
NEW PROGRAMME MONDAY.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

RECEPTION YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 10.
SOIREE CHROMAGIQUE
by Herr SCHULER, of Bonn, Germany,
Music by Prof. MAX KOSSMANN.

DR. MOORE'S ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL ART ENTERTAINMENT, at the West Twenty-fifth Street United Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 10 and 11, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 40 cents; single tickets, 25 cents.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 9,
AT TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE, BY THE SHIPPARD COLORED JUBILEE SINGERS.
Admission to all parts of the house, 25 and 50 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY.

LURLINE, THE WATER QUEEN,
CHAMPION LADY SWIMMER OF THE WORLD.
NIMBLE NIP, WITH 100 CHILDREN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

LECTURES.

DR. JOHN LORD'S

LECTURES ON GREAT BENEFACTORS.

The first lecture of the course will be given MONDAY, Jan. 10, at 11:30 o'clock, in the Hall of the Christian Association.

SUBJECT:
SOCRATES—THE GREEK PHILOSOPHER.

Tickets for the course of twenty-five lectures, with reserved seats, $12; to be had at Putnam's book store, under the hall.

COOPER UNION.—MR. FREDERIC VORS, IN charge of Tiffany & Co.'s Bronze Department, will lecture, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, at 8 P. M., in the Geographical Society lecture room of the Cooper Union, on "THE HISTORY, USES, AND MANUFACTURE OF BRONZE," explaining the mathematical reduction of statues and the different methods of enameling.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

GARRIE S. PEARSALL,

The Reformed Gambler, will expose LOTTERY and POLICY, with full details of the managers and backers at the Lyceum, South 8th st., corner 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D., THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 13. VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC under the leadership of Mr. S. E. BURR. Admission, 25 cents. Commencing at 8 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

A Great Offer!!

We will during this week dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments received, running from 12 to 36 months. New and Second Band Instruments to let at extremely low prices. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A STEINWAY GRAND, UPRIGHTS, AND squares, Webers, and other pianos and organs, on installments and to rent. Bargains this month. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED MEETing of the American Institute will be held on THURSDAY, the 13th day of January, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the hall of the New-York Historical Society, 2d av., corner of 11th st. CHAS. McK. LEOSER,
Recording Secretary.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S

DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.
Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st., Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

MILLINERY.

FURS.—SEALSKIN MUFFS, $10, WERE $20; mink sets, $15, reduced from $30. Muffs and Boas, all kinds, $5 to $10 a set. Ladies' cream felts, $10, were $20. Velvet bonnets. BINNS Millinery, No. 761 Broadway. Save this.

MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMporters of art millinery, modes, latest forms and light shades in ladies' dress hats, flowers, plumes, falls, crapes. 423 6th av., near 26th st., late Mme. Michals.

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS, ICE CREAM.
No. 12 Bible House.
Special attention to out-town orders.

EFFECTS OF RING RULE.

INDIGNANT PROPERTY-OWNERS.

NUMEROUS PROTESTS AGAINST ASSESSMENTS, ESPECIALLY AGAINST THOSE ON ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE.

The board for the revision and correction of assessments has never had a more indignant class of property-owners before them than appeared yesterday at the Controller's office to "claim redress at their hands." Previous to the session they complained to each other about the assessments for improving St. Nicholas avenue and other thoroughfares in the upper portion of the island, one gentleman denouncing them "as ruinous and wicked in the extreme, and in some instances almost equivalent to confiscation." The board, which consists of the Controller, the Recorder, and the Corporation Counsel, met at 3 o'clock, and the business of receiving protests against extravagant or unlawful assessments was commenced.

Mr. Charles A. Miller, who appeared in behalf of the Academy of the Sacred Heart, protested against the assessments upon their property, for regulating and grading St. Nicholas avenue. These assessments were enumerated as follows: Map No. 95, $7,385 75; map No. 96, $7,648 99; map No. 97, $7,648 99; map No. 98, $7,573 82. These maps represent the frontage of the institution. Mr. Miller said that the assessments were grossly unjust, and those whom he represented should not be called upon to pay them. He closed by filing a protest against the assessments on the following grounds: "That the apportionment of the assessment is not equitable, and that a larger amount has been assessed upon said lands than upon other lands equally benefited; that the assessment extends more than one-half the block at the intersecting streets; that the lands are not benefited to the extent of the assessment thereon; that a charge is included for surveyor's fees; that there are included in the expenses and in the assessment, charges for the salaries of officers in the Department of Public Parks, and in the Department of Public Works; that the improvement was done by day's work, and not by contract as required by law; that no advertisements were ever made for proposals or sealed bids for the execution of the work; that the charges are extravagant and excessive; that a larger amount should have been assessed upon the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and that the Municipality never authorized the performance of the work." The protest was filed.

Mr. Pierce, Attorney for Mary G. Pinckney, next entered a protest. He said that the property of the lady on St. Nicholas avenue was most unjustly assessed. For one piece she was called upon to pay $5,348 59, for another $8,295 15, for a third $8,000, and for the fourth $7,500. These levies were extravagant and shameful.

Protests were also filed on behalf of Mr. William G. Wetmore and Mr. H. A. Craw. The assessment on the property of the former amounted to $8,000, and on part of that of the latter $1,653.

Mr. William H. Gebbard then presented the following objections to the assessments levied on his real estate:

In the matter of the assessment for regulating, &c., St. Nicholas avenue from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1875.

To the Board of Assessors of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby enter my most formal protest against the unjust assessment laid on my lots fronting on St. Nicholas avenue, east side, between One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth streets, and on my lots on One Hundred and Fourteenth street, south side, and One Hundred and Fifteenth street, south side, adjoining the St. Nicholas avenue, as above. I claim that your board has not the requisite vouchers to apportion the assessment, but have in a most inequitable and unjust manner divided said assessment, only having the supposed gross amount of disbursements made by the two departments, Parks and Public Works. At the Department of Public Works, where I in vain tried to get a classification of the many charges that seemed to be made against the avenue, I found the books all mixed up, and charges that certainly should not go against the avenue, as setting lamp-posts for the Harlem Gas Company, repairing wagons, &c. I further protest that the work was not done by public letting to the lowest bidder, but done in a most extravagant and reckless manner, and that I should not be obliged to pay more than a fair and equitable price for the work. I further protest against paying for the extension of the avenue to the north-west of One Hundred and Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue. My lots were located on the late well-known Harlem lane, and required but a trifle of filling to bring them up to the grade, nevertheless no notice is taken thereof, and I am assessed more than four times the actual value of the work done on my block. What for? To benefit the property-owners north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street who had an entire new avenue laid out for them, and brought their property in market, and besides there is a large institution that is benefited to an enormous extent, which nevertheless evades carrying the burdens of taxation, more benefited than all the rest.

Hoping your board will do me justice and reduce my assessment to a just amount, I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. GEBHARD.

No. 21 Nassau street.

Sworn to before me, this 16th day of December, 1875.

CHARLES F. OKIE, JR.,
Notary Public, New-York County.

This protest was ordered on file. Mr. Martin Zoborouski, the owner of property on Ninth avenue, above Eighty-third street, complained that it was assessed to the amount of $30,000 for improving that thoroughfare. Such an assessment for so little work as it was supposed to represent, was scandalous. They might as well confiscate the land. He had been called upon to pay $200,000 in the shape of assessments on all his property. The improvement, as it was called, for which these large amounts were asked, originated with "Right Honorable" William M. Tweed as Commissioner of Public Works. Tweed gave out one contract, and his successor gave out another. Tweed had a bill passed by the Legislature in 1871 providing for going on with the work and changing grades just as he thought proper, and the bids for the work were surreptitiously opened, regardless of the rights of the property-owners. "I have not paid any taxes this year," continued the speaker, "and if my property is to be assessed in this way, you had better take it. The work was done in pursuance of a private contract."

Corporation Counsel Whitney said that the Court of Appeals had recently rendered a decision that the Commissioner of Public Works could proceed with the work in any manner he deemed proper—that, he supposed, referred to days' work or contract.

Controller Green—But this was a private contract. I hold that all contracts should be open to public letting. You can now see the evils that have resulted from private contracts—evils to which I have called attention on various occasions. There is a very unpleasant aspect of things before us, but we must meet it. The cost of improving St. Nicholas avenue was $602,751 86, of which the City is assessed $167,198 36, although the City does not own any property in the vicinity.

Mr. Zoboronski—All I say is that if the Legislature of this State authorized Tweed, or any one else, to levy assessments upon my property that are almost equivalent to its confiscation, then they have placed themselves in the position of conspirators and confederates with robbers.

Controller Green moved that the matter be laid over, and the motion was adopted.

A number of other property-owners here came forward and filed protests against the assessments levied upon their real estate, upon grounds similar to those enumerated above.

The board then adjourned.

THE MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK.

The report of William A. Butler, the Receiver of the Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank, was yesterday filed in the County Clerk's office. The assets and liabilities are appended:

ASSETS.	
Bonds and mortgages	$31,550 00
Bonds and stocks	305,020 00
Fixtures	5,000 00
Suspended overdrafts	11,936 75
Bank Department bond	5,800 00
Bills receivable	367,667 81
Bills suspended	94,132 10
Cash	17,541 49
Protest fees due	59 18
Claim against J. Pangborn	5,000 00
Total assets	$850,801 67

LIABILITIES.	
Due depositors	$224,228 71
Due Chatham National Bank	25,554 28
Certified checks	2,534 22
Taxes on capital, New-York State	11,760 00
Taxes, United States	1,679 31
Unpaid bills	649 85
Demand loan, M. J. and J. Burchell	16,000 00
Demand loan, German Up-town Bank	34,222 92
Unclaimed balances	1,805 31
Capital	180,000 00
Total liabilities	$498,434 60

Of the bonds and stocks given among the assets the following are the items:

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad bonds	$50,000 00
Alabama State bonds, collateral	19,000 00
Lowndes County (Miss.) bonds	5,000 00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota bonds, Pacific Division	30,000 00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota bonds, Muscatine Division	37,000 00
Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad bonds	38,000 00
Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad Company's bonds, guaranteed by the State of Alabama	5,000 00
South Carolina State consolidation bonds	500 00
South Carolina bonds, not fundable	19,000 00
St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad bonds	47,520 00
National Plumbers' Trap Manufacturing Company's stock	8,000 00
Empire Laundry Company's second mortgage bonds	46,000 00
Total	$305,020 00

Among the payments, amounting in all to $10,341 64, is one of $10,000 ordered to be paid to the German Up-town Savings Bank by the court.

KINGS COUNTY CHARITY COMMISSION.

Dr. Thomas P. Norris, President of the Kings County Board of Charity Commissioners, has made a general reply to the charges of mismanagement preferred by Dr. Ordronaux, State Commissioner of Lunacy, in his late report. He states that the present medical staff of the lunatic asylum was appointed six months before he entered upon his duties as Commissioner, and that therefore he cannot be held responsible for those appointments. He claims that since he has been in the board every means has been employed to secure necessary reforms in the management of the asylum, and alleges that the charges of mismanagement preferred by Dr. Ordronaux refer to matters which occurred long before the appointment of the present board. After stating that the Magee case is the only instance of cruelty which occurred since his advent to office, he announces that he will review Dr. Ordronaux's report at length and refute most of the charges made therein.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

THE MUTUAL COUNCIL NOT YET COMPLETED—THE DELEGATES TO BE OFFERED THE HOSPITALITY OF THE CHURCH.

After the prayer-meeting at Plymouth Church had concluded last evening, the adjourned yearly meeting, which has now been carried over several weeks, was resumed, and Brother Edgerton assumed the chair as Moderator. Mr. Edward Beecher having reported that Mrs. Moulton's representative had failed to hear from one of the churches invited to the Mutual Council, an extension of time was granted, and a special committee, consisting of Mr. Edward Beecher, R. W. Raymond, and Thomas G. Shearman, was appointed to prepare all matters pertaining to the case, so that they should be ready for presentation to the council.

The Clerk announced that Brother Storrs had declined to serve as a member of the Church Examining Committee, and that Brother Robinson also had announced that he would be unable to serve on the Board of Deacons. On motion, both gentlemen were permitted to resign their offices, and Mr. Beecher nominated as their successors H. L. Pratt in the Board of Deacons and Marcus W. Robinson for the Examining Committee. They were elected by acclamation.

The old Committee on the Advisory Council was then empowered to prepare the church building for the council, issue the tickets, and attend to all other business details.

A brief discussion ensued as to the method of billeting the Pastors and delegates who are to be invited to the council, twenty-five of them being nominated by Mrs. Moulton's representatives and twenty-five by Mr. Beecher's committee. On motion of Mr. Shearman it was resolved that all the members invited to the council be offered the free and impartial hospitality of Plymouth Church. He further said that in the name of the church he would pledge to each and every delegate representing either side that they should not, while quartered on the families to whom they might be assigned, be offended, or in any way, voluntarily or involuntarily, be placed under circumstances where they would be drawn into or compelled to listen to any remarks or discussions touching the subject matter of the council, save within the council-room. The motion was carried, and the meeting was adjourned until next Friday night, unless sooner called together by announcement from the pulpit on Sunday morning.

THE MUTUAL COUNCIL.

The special committee of five appointed by Plymouth Church to perfect the arrangements for the forthcoming Mutual Council to consider and settle the differences existing between that church and Mrs. Moulton, had a meeting last evening in Brooklyn at the residence of Mr. Joshua M. Van Cott, counsel for Mrs. Moulton. All the members of the committee were present except Rossiter W. Raymond. The committee has had a meeting nearly every day for the past week. The special business under consideration last evening was the perfecting of the list of delegates at large and churches which are to compose the council, and it was expected that the list would be ready in time for presentation to the business meeting of Plymouth Church last evening. The list, however, was not completed, and probably will not be before the early part of the coming week. It was stated, however, that the list to be submitted by the representatives of Plymouth Church was completed, the requisite number of delegates and churches, which had been invited to participate, having signified their willingness to do so. On the part of those delegates and churches which had been called by the representative of Mrs. Moulton, one important church, located at a remote distance from Brooklyn, had not been heard from, and one of the Pastors who had been invited as a delegate at large, also living at a distance, had not yet sent a reply. When these omissions are supplied, the list will be duly announced.

MOULTON'S SUIT AGAINST BEECHER.

In the matter of the suit of Francis D. Moulton against Henry Ward Beecher for $50,000 damages for malicious persecution, Mr. Beecher's counsel yesterday served upon Mr. Moulton's counsel the usual formal notice of appearance. In reply to a definite inquiry in reference to the point as to whether they intended to reply to the summons of Mr. Moulton, and appear for trial, or put in a plea in demurrer to the complaint, Mr. Beecher's counsel declined to state what course they intended to pursue. Gen. Pryor, Mr. Moulton's counsel, said he knew nothing as to what the intentions of the defendant's counsel were, but that he presumed their reply would be a demurrer. The twenty days allowed by law to the defendant in which to answer the summons of the plaintiff expires on the 17th inst. If they demur, said Gen. Pryor, and the demurrer be sustained, that ends the matter. If it is not sustained it will at least have the effect of putting off the trial of the facts indefinitely, as it would, no doubt, go to the Court of Appeals, no matter which side should carry the suit in the lower courts.

A POLICE COURT MARRIAGE.

HOW A GERMAN LADY WAS DECEIVED AND RUINED BY HER LOVER—THE LAST ACT IN THE SCENE.

A romance in real life, strikingly similar in many respects to the story of Charlotte Temple, was brought to public notice yesterday afternoon in the Essex Market Police Court. Miss Julia M. Homann, a young lady twenty-one years old, exceedingly well dressed, of great beauty, and refined and gentle manners, was the complainant, and Ludwig Trieste, a handsome young man twenty-six years old, of good address and military bearing, claiming to be a member of a family in high social standing in Germany was the defendant. He had been arrested on a charge of threatening the life of the complainant, the arrest being made at the instance of Mr. Morison, the keeper of an intelligence office. The complainant and Mr. Morison and his wife, and Mr. George Stein, editor of the *German News*, his brother-in-law, sat in the Judge's private room during the proceedings. Justice Otterbourg, on account of his familiarity with the German language, took charge of the case at the instance of Justice Kasmire, who is holding the present term of the court. The defendant was not present, being in his cell in the prison of the court. Mr. Morison made the following statement to the reporters: On the 31st of last December the complainant, in response to an advertisement in the *Staats Zeitung*, applied to me for a situation as governess. I questioned her and found that she was born in Berlin, of which city I am a native, and I told her that I had known her father. She cried and thanked God that she had found a friend, and told me her story. Her father was a very wealthy man, engaged in the lace trade, and her mother, who is dead, was very highly connected. She said that her father was now living at Cologne. Trieste, under the name of "Lieut. Rostin, of the French Army," obtained an introduction to her, soon won her affections, obtained clandestine interviews, and finally induced her to elope to Hamburg, where, instead of marrying her, he succeeded, partly by force and partly by artifice, in betraying her. She determined to return to her father, but he prevented her by threats and by fervent protestations that he would marry her. They then went to Geneva, in Switzerland. One incentive to her going with Trieste was that her father had arranged a match between her and a nobleman whom she detested. At Geneva Trieste ill-treated her and she became very ill. Trieste soon ran short of means, and obtained $300 from her, which he spent riotously, and then pawned her wedding trousseau, worth $2,000, which she was to have worn when married to the nobleman, for 1,800 francs. This was soon spent, and they went to Frankfort-on-the-Main, where he said he could obtain loans. He failed to obtain them and telegraphed to his father in Breslau, who sent him $50. They then went to Leipsic, and he met his father at Leignitz, near Breslau, and complainant, for the first time, became aware that her French "Lieut. Rostin" was a scapegrace son whose reform was despaired of by his father, Robert Trieste. He got very little money from his father, and they then went to Hamburg, where she had a married sister, who was absent in Paris, and Trieste, by his great address and an artful story, obtained the assistance of the sister's husband to further the project of their trip to the United States, with the understanding that they should get married on their arrival. They went to Bremen, where they were arrested on telegrams from the brother-in-law, who had repented of his liberality, and Trieste's creditors. The brother-in-law telegraphed not to let the lady go until he came to claim her. Trieste telegraphed to his father to come on and release him, and he came. Trieste's father told her that if she would go to America with his son, marry him, and try to reform him, as she seemed to be the only one who had any influence over him, he would pay his son's debts and their expenses out, and she consented. Trieste became aware that complainant's father had telegraphed on for the detention of his daughter, and that he would forgive her, but Trieste prevented her from hearing of this, and hurried her on board the Frisia, which reached this port about four weeks ago. Trieste introduced the complainant to the Captain and others as his *fiancee*. On arriving here they went to a boarding-house in East Tenth street, where he introduced her as his wife, promising her to speedily marry her in private. She said she would leave him, and he swore that he would shoot her if she did. She went secretly to the German Consul and told her story, thinking that perhaps Trieste had some marital claim on her, but was told that he had not. Trieste managed to detain her until she saw the advertisement in the *Staats Zeitung* which she answered.

Morison, in continuing, said that he gave her an asylum in his house, and caused Trieste's arrest on a charge of disorderly conduct, in abusing and threatening complainant. Trieste was arrested last Tuesday, and gave as an excuse for not marrying the complainant that he had once been engaged to be married to a young lady who died before the wedding day, and who exacted an oath from him that he would not marry within ten years. On Wednesday he said he would marry her, but was told by Morison that he must, as a condition, give her a note for $1,300 for money and valuables taken from her by him.

He was brought out of his cell yesterday afternoon and made a counter-claim against the complainant for $680 which he had spent for her, and which she immediately allowed, he giving his note for the balance.

On being brought into the room where she was, he called out wildly, "Julie! Julie!" fell on his knees before her, embraced her with the most passionate demonstrations of love, and begged for a private interview with her. She seemed almost on the point of yielding, but Justice Kasmire protested, and Justice Otterbourg ordered Trieste to rise and not repeat such a scene.

After Justice Otterbourg had told Trieste that he was perfectly free to marry the complainant or not, but that he would have to give bonds to support her if she claimed marriage on the ground of his introducing her as his wife, he agreed to marry her and the ceremony was performed. After he had unsuccessfully attempted to persuade her to go with him she granted him a brief interview and then left him, denouncing him for an attempt he made to forcibly detain her. She went with her friends one way and he another.

After she had gone, he talked in a violent manner against her to some of the reporters, denouncing her and her relatives in strong terms, and saying that she simply wanted to get his name and his money; that his father was a very wealthy man; that he had a brother a presiding Judge of a high court in Breslau, and that he had refused to marry her because she was not of good family. He was almost wild with excitement on hearing that his name would be published.

FAILURES AND SUSPENSIONS.

THE BOSTON COMMERCIAL BULLETIN'S WEEKLY BUSINESS REPORT.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—The weekly record of failures and suspensions in the *Commercial Bulletin* to-morrow shows the following: William Kerr, jewelry, Washington street, Boston, has failed. The liabilities are about two hundred thousand dollars, and the nominal assets $23,000 or $24,000. About one-third of the indebtedness is in favor of Boston parties, and the balance in favor of parties in Providence, Philadelphia, and New-York.

John C. Tolman & Co., fancy goods, Boston, have failed. Some of the creditors have signed the firm's offer of fifty cents on the dollar, and a general settlement will probably be made at this rate.

Parker Brothers, fancy goods, Washington street, Boston, have failed. The direct liabilities of the firm are some twenty-five thousand dollars, nearly all of the indebtedness being in favor of New-York parties. In addition to this, indebtedness there are more or less contingent liabilities in the shape of indorsements which the firm will be obliged to pay.

C. J. Lovejoy, clothing, North street, has failed. His liabilities are some fifteen or sixteen thousand dollars, and the assets some seven thousand dollars. The indebtedness is mostly in favor of Boston parties.

Schayer Brothers, boots and shoes, of Devonshire street, Boston, have failed. Their total liabilities are about twenty-eight thousand nine hundred dollars, of which $5,050 are in indorsements.

George A. Plummer, retail dry goods, of Hanover street, Boston, has failed. His liabilities are some $18,000 or $20,000. The assets consist chiefly of stock in trade, an account of which is now being taken. The indebtedness is in favor of Boston and New-York parties.

Tuck, Wilkins & Co., hosiery and small wares, Boston, have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors to John B. Babcock, of Boston. The liabilities are about twenty-four thousand dollars, and the nominal assets $28,000 or $29,000. The indebtedness is principally in favor of New-York parties. Mr. Babcock, an expert, is settling the estate, and expects to pay nearly one hundred cents on the dollar.

Sleeper, Fisk & Co., millinery, Nos. 33 to 37 Temple place, Boston, have failed, with liabilities at $45,000, and nominal assets about forty thousand dollars. The indebtedness is almost entirely in favor of New-York parties. Many of the larger creditors have signed off, at the firm's offer of thirty-five cents on the dollar, and a general settlement will probably be made on this basis.

J. L. Leonard, furnaces, of No. 4 Hayward place, Boston, has failed with liabilities of some fifteen thousand dollars and assets $3,000. Mr. Leonard will go into bankruptcy.

At a meeting of the creditors of Hamilton, Richardson & Whitney, dry goods, held to-day, there was presented a statement of the financial condition of the firm, showing liabilities to the amount of $385,381, and assets to the amount of $267,472, leaving a deficiency of $117,908. Their merchandise liabilities aggregate $185,318. The money debts figure in the liabilities as $185,659; rent, $3,000; taxes, $4,403, and salaries and small bills as the balance. The assets are made up of $171,941 in merchandise, figured at cost, except in a few cases of known depreciation, $88,154 in assets, $5,146 in notes, and the balance in small items.

D. F. Hayes, fancy goods dealer, of Waterbury, Conn., has suspended, with liabilities reported at $80,000. The assets are supposed to be about one-quarter as much. Among the creditors are A. T. Stewart, $3,000, and H. B. Claflin & Co., $8,000, both of New-York, and several Hartford firms.

Stewart & Woodcock, merchants and shippers of lumber, Princeton, Me., are reported failed, with liabilities of $30,000 and assets $10,000.

Judson Tarr, Menham oil manufacturer, Rockport, Mass., factory at Pemaqued, Me., has failed. His liabilities are some $125,000, and the nominal assets about $151,000. Mr. Tarr's indebtedness is mostly in favor of accommodation indorsers of his paper. A meeting of creditors will be held to-day.

M. J. Chapin, sewing-machines and boots and shoes, of Lawrence, Mass., is reported suspended. The liabilities are stated at $15,000.

Henry C. Fay, boots and shoes, of Worcester, Mass., is reported failed.

Plympton & Spaulding, jewelers of Worcester, Mass., are reported failed.

BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES IN NEW-YORK.

A meeting of the creditors of the two firms composed of Abraham F. Calkin, Hervey C. Calkin, and Judson N. Calkin, iron founders, No. 436 East Tenth street, was held yesterday before Register John Fitch, at No. 345 Broadway. Nineteen claims were filed, the largest creditors being John Powers, $4,963 49; Julet Stalker, $3,650, and Nelson Frinkel & Co., $1,129 93. The liabilities amount to about $25,000, and no assets have as yet been found. Mr. John A. Seaman, of No. 131 Avenue D, was elected assignee of both firms.

The firm of Cahm, Salmon & Fribourg, shirt manufacturers, at No. 46 White street, have offered to compromise with their creditors at thirty-five per cent., payable in indorsed notes at three, six, and nine months, and a meeting of their creditors will be held to-day to take action on the proposition.

The individual creditors of Charles S. Tuthill, of the firm of Tuthill, Blauvelt & Co., met yesterday at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 345 Broadway. Thompson W. Decker, the Assignee, presented his report, and a dividend of ten per cent. was declared.

In the assignment made by George C. Angell and William C. Angell against William B. Sofield, the liabilities are set down at $10,707 44, the nominal assets at $15,042 46, and the real assets at $3,008 49. A bond in the penalty of $7,500 was ordered from the Assignee.

The report of the Assignee of Messrs. Cipperly & Collins, hatters, who failed about two weeks ago, shows the liabilities to be $108,448 60, the nominal assets $140,000, and the real assets about eighty-three thousand dollars.

The following assignments were recorded in the County Clerk's office yesterday: Diedrick Pottburg and Henry Schroeder to Henry Welsh, and Salmon Rose and Emanuel S. Rose to Matthew V. Cable.

The liabilities of Philip Stiner, whose failure on Thursday caused a considerable excitement in the tea trade, are stated to be $137,986, about one-half of which consists of current accounts.

In a similar assignment made by John Winans and Jared Flagg to William Lindsay, the liabilities appear as $12,801 92, the nominal assets $4,289 57, and the real assets $3,500.

The schedule attached to the assignment of John D. Hess to Henry Welsh shows the liabilities to be $4,745 90, and the assets to be $550.

THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

The annual report of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the year ending Sept. 30, 1875, which has been placed on file in the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor, contains the following statistics: Capital stock, $10,000,000, of which $9,050,000 has been paid in; total amount of funded and floating debt, $11,317,329, bearing an average annual interest of seven per cent. The entire cost of road and equipment of the line, consisting both of its steam and City road is given at $21,181,313 82. During the year 10,245,848 passengers were transported, the average time consumed by passenger cars in passing over the road being one hour. The total cost of maintaining the road for the year, including repairs and taxes on real estate, is given as $52,703 80.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

It is said that a number of Aldermen are in favor of repealing the new dog ordinance, against which Mr. Bergh entered a protest on Thursday.

The Cunard steam-ship Algeria, which left Liverpool on Dec. 25 and Queenstown on Dec. 26, reached this port yesterday with mail news later by two days.

"Josh Billings" lectured last evening at St. Peter's Hall, in West Twentieth street, for the benefit of the Sunday-school of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Prof. C. F. Brackett, of Princeton College, will deliver the next lecture in the free course at the Cooper Union this evening. The subject of his lecture is "The Study of Musical Vibration."

The Erie Railway Company has generously arranged to transport the survivors of the ship-wrecked steamer Deutschland from New-York to their respective destinations in the West free of charge.

James Reilley, aged twenty-five, of Fourth avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth street, was severely injured yesterday afternoon by the premature explosion of a blast, at Fourth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first street.

During December last 3,265 families were visited and 544 Bibles or Testaments were distributed among them by gift or sale, and 2,866 Bibles or Testaments were placed on board 172 vessels lying in New-York Harbor, by the New-York Bible Society.

The Charity Ball of 1876 will take place at the Academy of Music on Tuesday, Feb. 1. The arrangements are being completed to make it an unusually brilliant affair. A full list of the managers, from whom tickets can be had, will be published in a day or two.

A meeting of the holders of the first and second mortgage bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad was held yesterday at No. 71 Broadway, for the purpose of electing a Trustee in place of U. F. Odell, deceased. The matter was discussed at length, but no action was taken.

A number of improved six-inch hydrants are being put down in Fulton street. About forty of them are going down in the City, some on Fifth avenue and some down town. They are set five feet deep and are expected to afford security from frost.

A fracas occurred at an early hour yesterday morning in the saloon No. 192 Chatham street, during which Fanny Myleans, of No. 153 Chatham street, stabbed Kate Rielly three times with a penknife, inflicting severe wounds. Kate was sent to Chambers Street Hospital, and her assailant was locked up.

The Police Captains of the Second District were summoned before Inspector McDermott yesterday, when the Inspector informed them that the letter and spirit of the rules and regulations must be acted up to, and that he expected them to enforce the law in their respective precincts without fear or favor.

A solemn requiem mass was celebrated yesterday in the St. Nicholas Church, in Second street, over the remains of the former Pastor of the Church, Rev. Father Krebes. Rev. Father Nicol delivered the funeral oration in German. The Bishop of Albany and about sixty clergymen were present. The remains were conveyed to Calvary Cemetery.

At a meeting of the Custom-house Inspectors' Association of this port the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, William H. Corsa; Vice President, Charles S. Strong; Secretary, Oscar M. Fisher; Treasurer, Robert Utley. The sum of $4,285 was disbursed during the last year for the families of members who died during that time.

Coroner Croker held an inquest yesterday in the case of William McDonough, aged nine years, of No. 343 West Forty-third street, whose death was supposed to have resulted from being struck with a cane by John Ryerson, janitor of Primary School No. 28, which he attended. There was not the slightest evidence against the janitor, and the jury rendered a verdict that the child's death resulted from peritonitis, caused by injuries received in an unknown manner.

The Hudson River Freighters' Association has appointed a committee consisting of John H. Starn, Joseph Cornell, G. R. Gaylord, Wheeler Powell, A. P. Block, E. J. Hamilton, and John Bodine to meet the Dock Commissioners on Thursday to endeavor to secure necessary accommodations and facilities for the river trade. A bill will also be presented to the Legislature showing the needs of the association, and asking that certain docks be set apart for the trade in which they are interested.

The Aldermanic Committee to whom the nomination of Fitz John Porter as Commissioner of Public Works was referred will meet on Monday. It is said that they have already agreed to present a report adverse to his nomination, and that the whole board will accept it. Should Mr. John Kelly, however, continue to support Mr. Porter it is not likely that the Tammany City Fathers will present a solid front against him. The Mayor still earnestly recommends him as the best candidate for the position.

BROOKLYN.

Mr. Garret Bergen, of the Board of Education, is among the candidates for the City Assessorship made vacant by the expiration of Assessor Shearon's term of office.

The Directors of the gas companies in this city are discussing a proposition to reduce the price of gas to private consumers. A reduction of twenty-five cents a thousand feet has already been made to the city.

Three boys, Matthew Murphy, aged ten; Charles Murphy, aged eleven, and Robert Lessisaddie, age elevend, escaped last night from the Catholic Orphan Asylum at Albany and St. Mark's avenues. They were dressed in gray suits at the time of their escape.

Three men, named Thomas Quigley, John Connors, and James Whalen, were yesterday committed to Raymond Street Jail by United States Commissioner Winslow, in default of $2,500 bail each, to answer a charge of having broken open the Post Office in Long Island City on New Year's Day and rifling a number of letters of their contents.

NEW-JERSEY.

George Winship, formerly manager of the Third avenue Theatre, New-York, was buried from his late residence in Jersey City yesterday afternoon.

Charles Preis on Thursday night threw himself before an Erie train in Jersey City, and was instantly killed. The young man's relatives are unknown, and his body now lies at Duff & Meehan's Morgue.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Lord Milton, of England, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Rev. John Reid, of Lancashire, England, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prof. C. F. Brackett, of Princeton College, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Judge William J. Wallace, of the United States District Court for Northern New-York, is at the Hoffman House.

Congressman Benjamin A. Willis, of New-York, and John V. Farwell, of Chicago, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Rear Admiral Augustus L. Case, United States Navy, and ex-Gov. J. B. Page, of Vermont, are at the Gilsey House.

Congressman George F. Hoar and ex-Gov. William Claflin, of Massachusetts; Hon. Harvey G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, and Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A LETTER FROM MR. ROSS.

The boy James Blanchard, of Milford, N. H., has confessed the deception he has practiced in pretending to be Charlie Ross. Sheriff Morrill, of St. Albans, Vt., has received the following letter from Mr. Christian K. Ross:

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1876.

D. J. Morrill, Esq., Sheriff of St Albans, Vt.:

DEAR SIR: I received your favor of the 30th with inclosure of the photograph of the child in your charge. The picture has not the faintest resemblance to my little son Charlie; besides, he is much too old. My little boy is five years eight months to-day. Some few things the boy has told are correct, but could be learned from circulars or newspapers, such as Miss Cope, his Sunday-school teacher, and Dr. Dunton, our family physician. In the main, however, his answers are far out of the way. My little boy never lived in the city proper. We live about seven miles out in the country, in a sparsely settled part. He did not know any boys in Philadelphia; never went to school; knew a part of his alphabet; could not write. In fact he was a little fellow, wearing dresses when he was taken away, July 1, 1874. He has no brother called Eddie, or sister named Mary. We do not live in a brick house, but in a stone house plastered; do not have any hired girl named Lizzie. I have no idea that my Charlie could give any connected account of travel; he is too young. I sent for Mr. M. Hall Stanton to come to the telegraph office yesterday, and gave him the picture to show to his son Willie, with the hope that we might be able to trace something connected with the child with you. He returned this morning, saying his boy could not tell who he was; that he had a school teacher named Miss Grant, and did not know any boys named George Billings, Fred Burns, Mickey O'Donnell, &c., so I am unable to give you any information where the child belongs. It is not an unusual thing for children astray to call themselves Charlie Ross. I have had a number of instances of the kind, and they are the most difficult to handle, because persons reporting them will not be convinced that I would know my little boy after so long an absence. I do take more pains to investigate these cases, and do not give them up till fully convinced I am right, which has been done in the present instance. Thanking you and the citizens, who have taken such an interest in this matter, for their kindness, (I could only wish their suspicions were correct, and this long and great mystery was solved by the return of my little boy Charlie,) I am, most respectfully yours,

(Signed,) CHRISTIAN K. ROSS.

SEEKING A TEACHER FOR LINDA.

From the Detroit Free Press.

She was at one of the union school-houses half an hour before school opened. She had "Linda" with her. She was a tall woman, forty years old, with a jaw showing great determination, and "Linda" was sixteen, and rather shy and pretty good looking. The mother said she hadn't been in the city long, and that it was her duty to get Linda into school and see that she was properly educated. When the teacher came the mother boldly inquired:

"You know enough to teach, do you?"

"I think I do," replied the teacher, blushing deeply.

"And you feel competent to govern the scholars, do you?"

"Yes'm."

"Do you pound 'em with a ferrule, or lick 'em with a whip?"

"We seldom resort to punishment here," replied the embarrassed teacher.

"That's better yet," continued the mother. "I know that if Linda should come home all pounded up I'd feel like killing some one. I suppose you are of a respectable character, ain't you?"

"Why—ahem—why—" stammered the teacher, growing white and then red.

"I expect you are," continued the woman. "It's well enough to know who our children are associating with. Now, then, do you allow the boys and girls to sit together?"

"No, ma'am."

"That's right. They never used to when I was young, and I don't think Linda is any better than I am. Another thing: Do you allow any winking?"

"Any what?" exclaimed the puzzled teacher.

"Do you allow a boy to wink at a girl?" asked the woman.

"Why, no!"

"I was afraid you did. Linda is as shy as a bird, and if she should come home some night and tell me that she had been winked at I don't know what I'd do. Now, another thing—do you have a beau?"

"Why—why—" was the stammered reply.

"I think you do!" resumed the woman severely. "I know just how it works. When you should be explaining what an archipelago is you are thinking of your Richard, and your mind is way, way off!"

"But, Madam—"

"Never mind any explanations," interrupted the woman. "I want Linda brought up to know joggerfy, figures, writing, and spellography, and if you've got a beau and are spooking to the theatre one night, a candy-pull the next, a horse-race the next, and so on, your mind can't be on education. Come, Linda, we'll go to some other school-house."

SPEECH RESTORED AFTER TWENTY YEARS.

The Providence *Journal* has an account of the partial recovery of speech by Mr. Frederick E. Luke, of Woonsocket, after twenty years' silence. It says: "He was suddenly deprived of speech, and for the last twenty years he with his mother and his brother, Mr. Sylvester Luke have constituted most of the time the household. He was for a time in failing health, and confined to the house, taking rest only in a sitting posture in a chair, and at times very much troubled in his respiration. He confined himself to a cold room, even in Winter, and used ice freely about his head and chest. During these twenty years he has only been able to make himself understood by signs. For a few years past his general health has improved, and he has been able to go out of doors, and have the care of a flower garden. A week ago yesterday morning he suddenly felt the removal of a restriction, and realized that the impediment to his speech had been partially overcome, so much that he could speak. He went out of his room and grasped his brother by the hand, and greeted him in an audible voice, much to his surprise and joy. The event caused much rejoicing among his friends, mingled possibly with the fear that the change might not be permanent, but we learn that his condition has rather improved for a week, and that he is now able to converse without alphabet or sign, though his enunciation is not fully restored. During the early stages of this malady physicians were consulted, but no one ventured a positive opinion as to what the difficulty was."

AN ABSCONDING DEBTOR.

TOLEDO, Jan. 7.—Alexander Williamson, a prominent business man of Belmore, Putnam County, Ohio., has absconded, leaving unsettled claims amounting to $100,000, or more. Williamson was proprietor of the Caledonia Stove Company, and a member of the firm of M. L. Baker & Co., dry goods merchants. The entire community suffers severely through his dishonesty. The aggregate of the loss by citizens of Belmore is estimated at $40,000, the remainder being divided between this city, Fort Wayne, Lima, and Monroville, Ind. Williamson is also charged with forging the firm name of Baker & Co., but to what extent is not yet ascertained.

CALIFORNIA STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 441; California, 80¼; Segregated Belcher, 96; Ophir, 61¼; Chollar, 109; Savage, 23¼; Imperial, 9½; Mexican, 21¾; Gould & Curry, 22; Best & Belcher, 65¾; Hale & Norcross, 54; Crown Point, 28¼; Yellow Jacket, 116; Empire, 6½; Alpha, 25½; Belcher, 35; Confidence, 23½; Sierra Nevada, 23¾; Exchequer, 16¼; Overman, 74½; Justice, 32¼; Caledonia, 28.

MECHANICS AND OTHERS who work with edge tools, or fire, often meet with injuries. Let them apply DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, and all pain and danger cease at once.—*Advertisement.*

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 7.—Printing Cloths market steady at 4¼c.@4⅜c. for 64x64 Standard and Extra, with a dull market.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.—H. C. Allen, W. J. Ankersmith, J. A. Appleton, H. Brunner, J. H. Buckley, J. V. Carpenter, J. Bell Carruthers, H. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. R. Dorey, G. S. C. Dow, C. E. Emery, G. M. Fairchild, Mr. Fenton, E. Braff, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gibb, H. Gilbert, W. Harris, R. A. Semple, J. Knoedler, C. P. Hatch, G. S. Hawes, R. J. S. Macdonald, S. P. Mandell, Mr. and Mrs. R. Martin, F. W. Moss, Mr. Parish, Rev. J. Reid, Emerson Rhodes, Mrs. J. B. Ritter, E. R. Satterlee, Major R. L. Shelley and Mrs. Shelley, J. W. Slater, J. Y. Smith, Mrs. E. B. Spaulding, H. K. Sutton, H. D. Watermeyer, Col. Karwise, Emil Brugsch, Brugsch Bey.

In steam-ship Greece, from London.—Gen. A. Von Steinwehr, Baron W. Von Steinwehr, Mrs. and Miss Benjamin, Thomas Rowe, Mrs. Dalton and infant, Theodore T. Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Curson, Joseph Seal, Harry Slee, Frank Slee, Edgar Slee, Miss Emma Nickolds, Capt. C. Taylor, Charles Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Waterhouse, Frank Russell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:24 | Sun sets....4:51 | Moon sets...4:40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...4:30 | Gov. Island....5:19 | Hell Gate..6:41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.............FRIDAY, Jan. 7.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand; George Cromwell, Bacon, Halifax, N. S., Clark & Seaman.

Barks Lavinia, (Br.,) McKenzie, St. John, N. F., R. P. Currie & Co.; Slotoda, (Aust.,) Ivelich, Cork, Ire., for orders, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Charles A. Hoard, (Br.,) Missinerr, St. John's, P. R., Simpson & Shaw; Sarah E. Kennedy, Peterson, Limerick, John Zittlosen; Nellie Antrim, Allen, Havana, Brett, Son & Co.; Emma Dean, (Br.,) Plummer, Williamstadt and Porto Cabello, Theodore Foulke.

Schrs. The Star, (Br.,) Lynch, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Ricardo Barros, Newton, Mayaguez, P. R., B. J. Weuberg; Adeliza, Huntley, Bridgetown Bar and Georgetown, Dem., Jed Frye & Co.; Carrie S. Hart, Davis, Havana, Cuba, E. Sanchez & Dols.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool Dec. 25 and Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and 82 passengers to Charles G. Francklyn. Jan. 4, lat. 41 42, lon. 59 58, passed a National steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Greece, (Br.,) Thomas, London Dec. 20, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Panther, Mills, Philadelphia.

Steam-ship Perkiomen, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Steam-ship Clyde, Kennedy, Philadelphia, in ballast to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Kelly, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Turkeston, (of Liverpool,) Brown, Calcutta Sept. 9, with mdse. to Wood, Payson & Colgate—vessel to Chas. L. Wright & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Nov. 16, and crossed the equator Dec. 11, in lon. 28; has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Spring Bird, (of Canning, N. S.,) Hassel, Pernambuco 37 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co—vessel to Peniston & Co. Crossed the equator Dec. 4 in lon. 40.

Brig George W. Chase, (of Portland,) Patterson, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Brig A. J. Pettingill, (of Portland,) Hall, Malaga Nov. 10, with fruit to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Passed Gibraltar 13th; has had moderate weather.

Brig Pearl, (of New-Haven,) Brightman, Port Spain 14 ds., in ballast and five passengers to D. Trowbridge & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with northerly gales.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Salier, for Bremen; City of Chester, for Liverpool; Hatteras, for Port Royal; William P. Clyde and Harrisburg, for Philadelphia; ship Hudson, for London; barks Billy Simpson, for Marseilles; Richard Pearse, for Bristol; Lavinia, for Matanzas; Constance, for St. Johns, N. F.; brigs Eastern Star, for Barbados; Thomas Turull, for Arroyo; schr. E. A. Hayes, for ——.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The iron buoys, No. 8, east end of Flynn's Knoll, No. 10, W. of South-west Spit buoy, and No. 12, west side of shoal between main and swash channels have been replaced.

A. C. RHIND,
Captain United States Navy, Light-house Inspector, Third District.

TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, Jan. 7, 1876.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Schr. J. S. and L. C. Adams, Samson, from New-Orleans, for Naples, put into Key West to-day (Jan. 7) for water.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HALIFAX, Jan. 6.—Arr. brigs Lena, (Br.,) Inagua; Three Cheers, (Br.,) Demerara; Ellie E. Butler, Williams, Boston.

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—Arr. steamer Austin, Morgan, Rockport, Texas; schr. George Sealey, Blohme, Galveston.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Arr. steamer Prussian, (Br.,) Ritchie, Liverpool, and sailed for Halifax.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Sld.—Desiti Dubrovacki, Ester, Kraljevica, Viva, Olaf Kyrre, Emma V., City of Brooklyn, Lady Dufferin, Emily Augusta, Acadian, Mary E. Riggs, John L. Dimmock, Richard III., Addie H. Cann, Southern Rights, Baltimore, Heinrich Bjorn, Industrie, Caroline, American Union, Kossack, and Dauntless.

Arr. out on the 4th inst.—Edward, Annie Burr.

Arr. out on the 6th inst.—Lebu, the latter at Liverpool; Ada, the latter at Dublin; Santa Marguerita Ligure, Hermann Helmrich.

Arr. out on the 7th inst.—Maggie Chapman, and Dhoolla, both in the channel.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 7.—The Inman steam-ship City of Richmond arr. from Liverpool to-day, and, after the usual short delay, sld. for New-York.

The Williams & Guion Line steam-ship Wyoming, Capt. Price, from New-York Dec. 28, for Liverpool, arr. here at noon to-day, and proceeded.

The White Star steam-ship Baltic sld. from this port, for New-York, to-day.

The Inman steam-ship City of Brooklyn, Capt. Tibbits, from New-York Dec. 28, for Liverpool, arr. here at 11:30 o'clock this forenoon.

New-York Weekly Times.

1876.

With the New Year, several important changes will be made in the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES. The staff engaged on it will be greatly increased, and new features of interest will be introduced into it. THE WEEKLY TIMES circulates very largely in the rural districts, among that class of readers which the daily journals do not often reach, and which depends on a weekly paper for information of all that happens outside local boundaries. It will be the aim of the conductors of THE WEEKLY TIMES to supply this information in the fullest degree. The news of the week will appear in its columns in a brief and concise form, entirely rewritten; nothing will be omitted and nothing will be given more fully than its importance demands. It is intended that this part of the paper shall have all the precision and brevity of a book of reference, and the interest which attaches to the record of the more important events of daily life.

The same plan will be adopted with foreign and domestic news. The proceedings of Congress and of the State Legislatures will be condensed, and presented in such a shape that the progress of legislation from week to week may be seen at a glance. There will be correspondence from the most important centres of the country, and from abroad; and this will be on topics likely to have most interest for the class among which THE WEEKLY TIMES finds its largest circulation. Besides this, the paper will contain book reviews by the ablest writers, the choicest literary selections; and original stories by the best American and European writers.

The Agricultural Department will form a very prominent feature of the paper, and no pains or expense will be spared to make it superior to anything of the kind now published. It will contain original articles from practical farmers, a complete weekly review of the condition of the crops at home and abroad, full weekly market reports, full reports of the proceedings of the American Institute Farmers' Club, financial, domestic produce, live stock, dry-goods, and general markets. Everything which has any interest for farmers anywhere will be found in the columns of THE WEEKLY TIMES, which will thus become as distinctly a farmer's paper as any purely agricultural journal published.

The editorial columns will contain selected editorials from THE DAILY TIMES. As a political journal, the standing of this paper is well known. Throughout a quarter of century it has remained true to the objects and aims for which it was founded. It is faithful to the convictions and aims upon which the Republican Party was based, and its attitude is that of independence *within* the Republican Party. Its course has always been dictated by an earnest desire to promote the public good. It is no instrument for registering the decrees of politicians, and reserves the right of expressing independent opinions upon the measures or policy of any administration, or upon the course of any leaders. It will adhere closely to this course in the next Presidential canvass. The issues of this will be of the utmost importance to the country. The Democratic Party is substantially for inflation; THE TIMES, taking its stand with the Republican Party, favors a return to specie payments by the most judicious and speedy methods, and is inflexibly opposed to anything and everything which can tend, even remotely, to tarnish the honor of the country. Faith must be kept with the national creditor—no inflation and no repudiation.

As a *family* newspaper THE WEEKLY TIMES will sustain the reputation which it has always enjoyed as being the purest journal published. No disgraceful medical advertisements are ever allowed to find their way into its columns; no "personal" announcements, lottery programmes, or other swindling schemes, are permitted to appear in it; nor will there be anything in its news or advertising columns which cannot be read aloud in the family circle.

TERMS.

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TWENTY COPIES	" "	22 00
THIRTY COPIES	" "	30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For Every Club of Fifty, One Copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES To the getter up of the Club.

POSTAGE FREE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE
BUCKINGHAM
HOTEL,
5th av. and 50th st.,
Will be open for the reception of guests on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876.
GALE, FULLER & CO.,
Proprietors.

VICK'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN is the most beautiful work of the kind in the world. It contains nearly 150 pages, hundreds of fine illustrations, and four Chromo Plates of Flowers, beautifully drawn and colored from nature. Price 35 cents in paper covers; 65 cents bound in elegant cloth.
Vick's Floral Guide, Quarterly, 25 cents a year.
Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

FROM THE

SUNDAY TELEGRAM

[OF TO-MORROW.]

THE SILENT BELL PUNCH.

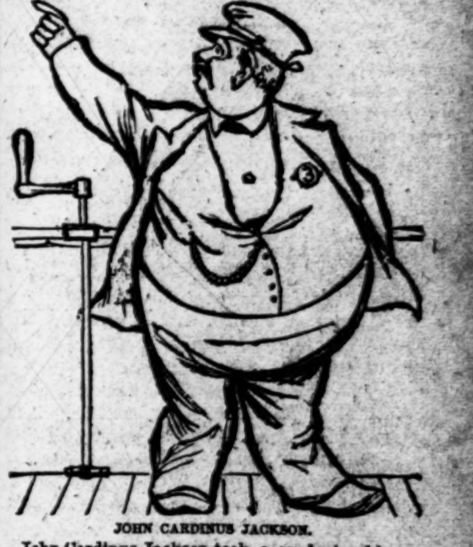
The Career of a Car Conductor.

Killed by a Humpbacked Tailor, Who Wouldn't Crowd.

A PATHETIC PICTURE.

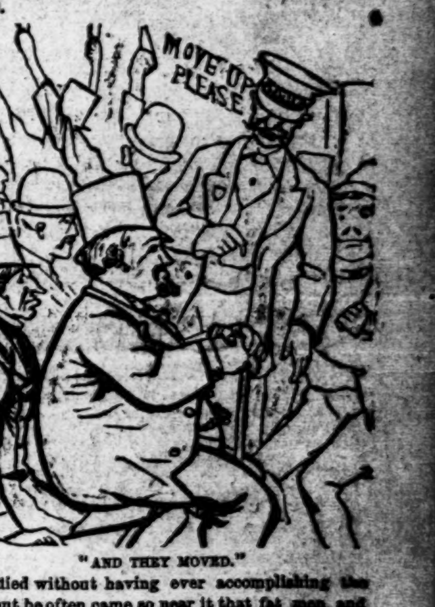
When a rich man dies the public and the press eulogize him because of his wealth. When a great inventor passes away—one who perfected some invention of public convenience—his death is spoken of as a serious loss to the ranks of genius. When an humble individual, doing his duty well and nobly, closes his eyes on the busy scenes of life, few men outside of his circle of relatives hear of his taking off.

Probably not twenty people in great New-York have heard of the death of John Cardinus Jackson, which took place the other day at his boarding house in Jersey City, and yet there were elements in the character of this man that Napoleon I. did not have, and that the Czar of Russia would give millions of dollars to possess. He came to New-York alone and unannounced two years ago, with a determination to work up. He looked around for a day or two, and saw that by taking a Third avenue car at the Post Office he could work up (town) much sooner than by opening a savings bank or establishing a theory in opposition to Darwin or Dio Lewis.



JOHN CARDINUS JACKSON.

John Cardinus Jackson took a conductorship on a Third avenue car, with a firm intention of doing his level best for the company and without a thought of beating the bell punch. He called a lovely smile to his face as he stepped aboard the car, and that smile never died entirely away until death snuffed out his lamp of life. He knew that the company would make more money if his car carried 10,000 people each trip than if it only carried 800, and he therefore sought to find seats and standing room for 10,000.



"AND THEY MOVED."

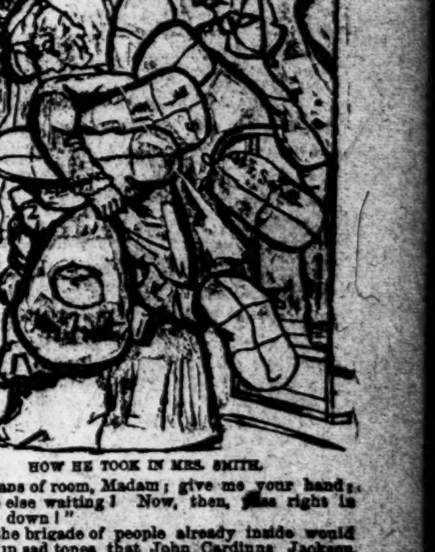
He died without having ever accomplishing the feat, but he often came so near it that fat men and old women, jammed up against the roof by the pressure, would yell out:

"Eight or nine thousand of you folks back there stop pushing!"

There are moments in the life of the street-car conductor when he cannot find room in or about his car for one more. Such a moment never came to John Cardinus Jackson. When the seats were full, the aisle was full, the platforms full, the steps loaded, and Noah's dove could not have found a resting place for her foot, this lamented conductor would stop the car to pick up a fat woman with her four bundles.

"Step right aboard, Madame," he would say, in a silvery voice, as she stood in doubt.

"No room; I'll wait," she would reply.



HOW HE TOOK IN MRS. SMITH.

"Oceans of room, Madam; give me your hand; any one else waiting? Now, then, pass right in and sit down!"

And the brigade of people already inside would call out in sad tones that John Cardinus Jackson was a gigantic liar and a Pawnee, and would threaten him with Bergh, and would dig their elbows into each other's ribs and call each other swamp land speculators and watermelon stealers.

Once in a great while—once in fifteen years or so—a pickpocket takes a trip in a Third avenue car. Whenever John Cardinus Jackson discovered one on his car his eyes put on a sad, far away look, and he took the young man by the hand and kindly said:

"You are on the side-track leading to destruction. What is money without character and goodness? What are store clothes and a blue neck-tie unless your heart is pure? Take a law library and go West and grow up to be a Circuit Judge and a great man."

When John Cardinus first took a car there were many regular patrons of the route who would complain at the crowded state of the car and would get mad and yell out,

"Is this a hog car?"

"Gentleman," he would softly answer, "no man will walk when he can ride. We are making faster time than any other route, and I can easily prove to you that this car will hold twenty-seven additional passengers without crowding any one."

He made human nature his study, and he could pack a car better than any other man who ever had a route. When the front platform and seats were full, and men were sitting on each other's knees, John Cardinus would commence to demonstrate that there was half an acre of spare room in the car. He would stand a boy against the front door, and put a fat man next to him. Then would come an old woman, then a young lady, then a man with a weed on his hat, then a very slim man, and so on, and by and by there was room enough in that car to run a faro bank.

FOR THE CONTINUATION OF THIS AMUSING SKETCH AND ILLUSTRATED POLICE SKETCHES, ALSO ALL THE LATEST LOCAL NEWS, AS WELL AS SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM ALBANY AND WASHINGTON, READ THE SUNDAY TELEGRAM. PRICE TWO CENTS. CIRCULATION 165,000 COPIES. ISSUED EVERY SUNDAY MORNING.